



Yearbook
The Historical Society
of
Fairfax County, Virginia

Volume 30

2005-2006



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Editor
Paula Elsey

Published by

The Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia, Inc.
P. O. Box 415, Fairfax, Virginia 22038

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ISBN 978-0-9779389-0-5

Front Cover: This photograph of local historian extraordinaire Edith Moore Sprouse was taken August 1972 near Colchester, Virginia. Mrs. Sprouse is holding artifacts picked up from the surface of a farmer's field. The Occoquan River can be seen in the background. *Photograph by Jack Lewis Hiller*

Back Cover: An undated photograph of Henrietta S. "Etta" Chichester (left) and Col. Jeff Lane. Miss Chichester was the daughter of John Henry Chichester and Sarah Ellen Dulany Chichester of Mantua. *Provided courtesy of Henry C. Mackall and Douglass S. Mackall, III*

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❖ IN MEMORIAM ❖

Francis R. (Pat) Bray

William J. Elvin

John Gott

Edward T. Herlihy

Donald J. Senese

John D. K. Smoot

Stephen A. H. Taylour

President's Letter

Elise Ruff Murray

This thirtieth volume of the *Yearbook of the Historical Society of Fairfax County* is dedicated to Edith Moore Sprouse who will stand forever as a pillar in history and preservation in Fairfax County and the region as a whole.

The Board of Directors of the Historical Society of Fairfax County hosts approximately four general membership meetings a year. In addition to conducting the business of the Society, meetings usually feature a guest speaker and a topic relative to the history of Fairfax County. A brief description of our recent meetings:

- *April 18, 2004* Laurel Grove Baptist Church, Franconia, which was hosted by the Laurel Grove School Association and the Franconia Museum. The Laurel Grove Colored School is the only remaining one-room schoolhouse of the old segregated school system in the county, built in the 1880's by freed slaves who donated the land. For years, Laurel Grove Baptist Church, built in 1884, was the only church serving the African-American community in the Franconia area. Deacon Daniel Baker, from Laurel Grove Church, who attended the school with his siblings, spoke about his experiences there. Phyllis Walker Ford and Gregg Dudding conducted a tour of the school, Delores Comer conducted a tour of the church and Gregg Dudding conducted a tour of Laurel Grove Cemetery. Sadly the church was severely damaged by fire in December 2004, destroying the interior said to be unchanged since it was built.
- *June 6, 2004* Leeton, Chantilly, constructed around 1793, was the home of the Turberville family. Lewis Leigh spoke on his memories of growing up at Leeton and our hosts, Moe and Patricia Pettit, conducted tours of the house and grounds including a family cemetery. Dr. Pettit is a descendant of the original owners.

- *October 24, 2004* Kenmore, Vienna, William and Betty Busey were our hosts. Mrs. Busey discussed the history of the house. Kenmore, a significant example of late eighteenth century vernacular architecture, was constructed between 1780 and 1790 according the renowned architect Walter Macomber who oversaw a restoration in the 1970s.
- *April 10, 2005* Dranesville Tavern where Cordelia Sansone discussed her book *Journey to Bloomfield*. The Fairfax County Park Authority was our generous host.
- *June 26, 2005* Long View, Falls Church, which was built by James Wren in 1770, using bricks left over from the construction of the Falls Church for his personal residence. Our hosts were David and Karin Magness. Mr. Magness discussed the history of his home. In addition we heard from Mrs. B.J. Gerber about her work on the Washington-Rochambeau and Star Spangled Banner Trails projects and their impact on Fairfax County.
- *November 6, 2005* Merrybrook, Herndon, which was the home of Laura Ratcliffe known to be a Confederate spy for Colonel John Singleton Mosby. Win and David Meiselman gave us a tour and told us of the history of their house, the earliest portion of which dates to 1793.
- *December 4, 2005* Fairfax Museum and Visitor Center, City of Fairfax, where we received special tours of two exhibits: one on the history of the City of Fairfax, which was celebrating its two hundredth anniversary and the other on post World War 2 housing developments in the Washington area.

I took over the presidency in June 2005, following two years of excellent leadership by Suzanne Levy. One of Mrs. Levy's many accomplishments was the establishment of a Web site for the society: www.fairfaxhistoricalsociety.org. In addition to publicizing the Society, the web site includes up to date information on upcoming meetings and special events.

On behalf of the entire Society, I want to thank Paula Elsey for her hard work in editing and producing this issue of the *Yearbook*.



Edith Moore Sprouse, shown on December 29, 1997 in her high-rise Alexandria condominium, holding her book Colchester: Colonial Port on the Potomac. Colchester was one of many local history publications she authored or coauthored beginning in 1961. Photograph by Jack Lewis Hiller

Edith Moore Sprouse: A Curious Woman

1923-2004

By
Jack Lewis Hiller

“A life can only be understood backward,
but it must be lived forward.”

—Kierkagaard

Jack Lewis Hiller lives in West Springfield. He has been a member of the Fairfax County History Commission since 1981 and currently chairs the Historical Marker Committee. Hiller taught history for 30 years at Groveton High School and West Potomac High School. He also taught history at Northern Virginia Community College. He writes and speaks about the Springfield area and is a volunteer docent at Gunston Hall. He has contributed articles to the last five editions of the Yearbook.

I first met Edith Sprouse sometime in the 1960s. I taught her children American history at Groveton High School. Edith introduced me to Fairfax history when I created a course in archaeology to support the excavation of Belvoir. I needed background information, not only on the site, but also how the site fit into the larger picture of Fairfax history. Edith began dumping documents on me—items she gleaned from the Huntington Library in California—insurance papers, maps, wills, deeds. She drove me around the Mount Vernon District pointing out roads and houses and places where roads once ran and houses once stood.

I learned that there was danger and adventure in exploring local history. Once when we were kicking up dirt looking for artifacts in a farmer's field in Colchester along the Occoquan, we heard a distant

voice calling to us and asking what we were doing there. We turned to see a woman standing in the doorway of a small cabin holding a shotgun. Edith quickly explained that we were from the History Commission seeking evidence of the town that once stood there. The woman was not impressed by the words "History Commission," or with the fact that a town once stood there—or by us. As she fingered her shotgun she ordered us off the property. We quickly left.

In thinking about my years of association with Edith I have tried to put her work in perspective—to see her as part of a larger picture. This bright, tireless woman started as a diligent dilettante, without training as a historian, driven by a curiosity about local history. When she discovered that the sources of that history were scattered to far off places or hidden in piles of crumbling, disorganized papers, she found those sources and undertook the task of organizing those papers. The task might be compared to General Braddock cutting through the mountain timbers to build his own road to Pittsburgh. Braddock didn't make it, but Sprouse did. And she opened a road for others to follow.

We know that it takes three elements to make sound: a source, a medium and a listener. The oft-told story is that if a tree falls in a forest and no one is there to hear it there is, by definition, no sound. History is also composed of three elements—any one of which if missing leaves no sound: an event, evidence of the event, and a researcher to find that evidence, order it, and write about the event. Edith's contribution, and her legacy, is in locating the evidence and making it available to people researching Fairfax history. Edith was part of the Great Awakening in Fairfax County and Alexandria—a post-World War II awakening to the need for the identification and preservation of cultural resources that were threatened by rapid population growth and pervasive sub-urbanization. She was one among several amateurs who stepped forward to undertake the task before the professionals arrived. Driven, not by ego or territorial possessiveness or the need to build a monument to anyone or immortalize a family name, but by curiosity and the felt need to fill a vacuum.

Edith Moore Kynor Sprouse was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1923 to a family of comfortable means. Her father was a mining engineer, as was her grandfather, and her mother descended from

a long line of medical doctors. Edith graduated from Wellesley in 1945 with a degree in geology. In the summer of that year she took a cartography course offered by the Army Map Service, which led to a job in Washington. Here she met James M. Sprouse whom she married in 1948. They moved to Hollin Hills, a “contemporary” community in Fairfax County south of Alexandria, where they raised three children.

Driven by curiosity about her new Mount Vernon District neighborhood, Edith began writing short historic notes for the *Hollin Hills Bulletin*—learning as she wrote. In time her reputation grew and she was asked by the Mount Vernon Citizens Association to prepare a historical index to the Mount Vernon area. Completed in 1961, it was published as a mimeographed, alphabetized listing of sites (many of them outside the Mount Vernon area) with a short one-paragraph description. She entitled it “Potomac Sampler.”

As Edith’s personal awareness of the historic landscape along the Potomac River broadened and deepened, a movement among citizens concerned with preservation of cultural resources was initiated, leading to the creation of the Historic Landmarks Preservation Committee in 1965. In a matter of months the committee became a commission with some funding by the Board of Supervisors. In 1968 Edith was hired to compile an inventory of historic places. But in the following year the Historic Landmarks Preservation Commission became the History Commission without a staff. The staff work would be placed in Fairfax County’s Office of Comprehensive Planning and the Commission would be strictly advisory. Edith was appointed to the Commission, eventually chaired it (1976-1978), and continued to serve on it until her death in 2004.

Edith’s personal research continued in the 1970s as she sought out land and court records in the court archives of Fairfax, Prince William and Stafford counties. She produced two monographs—one about a lesser-known plantation (*Mount Air, Fairfax, Virginia*, 1970), and one about an eighteenth-century Potomac River tobacco port that disappeared over time (*Colchester: Colonial Port on the Potomac*, 1975). Probably Edith’s most significant and lasting contribution was the bicentennial project that she directed to index the Fairfax County Court Order Books from 1749 (the books between 1742 and 1748 are missing) to 1870. It took her over 20 years, with help from three other people



In September 2000, Mrs. Sprouse was honored during the dedication of the Edith Moore Sprouse Rare Book Room at Alexandria Library's Kate Waller Barrett Branch on Queen Street.

Photograph by Jack Lewis Hiller

(Pricilla Howe, Beth Mitchell and Connie Ring), to complete the project.

The governing body of Fairfax County between 1742 and 1870 was the court. Hundreds of issues, trials and individuals came before the court. With the indexing and cross-referencing of those records—handwritten onto thousands of 3x5 index cards—a window into life in the first 120 years of Fairfax County history opened. Not only the landed gentry who had business before the court appeared here but also did small farmers, millers and tradesman. It was Edith who initiated my search into the life of William H. Keene (which resulted in the *Yearbook* article “Murder At The Mill: My Search For William H. Keene”) by placing a single index card in front of me.

It was the index project that made it possible for Edith to compile information on every property owner living in Fairfax County in 1860 to accompany a map of every landowner completed by Beth Mitchell. It is entitled *Fairfax County in 1860: A Collective Biography* and the History Commission hopes to publish it as a contribution to the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown.

All of this research gave Edith a respected level of expertise on Fairfax County history. She continued to publish lists of sources, numerous essays and was sought out by other researchers. She shared freely without proprietary ownership. She gave of her time to drive inquiring seekers around the county—pointing out the origins of this road, that house, this cemetery, those place names. She loved to share eighteenth or nineteenth-century gossip as if she knew those people personally—always citing sources, of course.

In 1982 Edith and husband Jim, a civil engineer, moved from Hollin Hills into a high-rise condominium at Montebello. After Jim's death in 1995, Edith spent limited amounts of time there. She was out every day to a different site: the Lloyd House Library in Alexandria for more research, the Apothecary Shop in Alexandria to sort through records, the Fairfax County Circuit Court Archives to trace down more deeds or wills or court cases, the Virginia Room in the Fairfax City Regional Library, the Fairfax County archaeological lab or the Gunston Hall archaeology lab where she sorted stones or seeds or washed and recorded artifacts or glued shards of ceramics, then to a meeting of the History Commission or the Fairfax County

Historical Society. When she returned to her apartment she would write or edit a paper for the Historical Society's *Yearbook*.

If Edith ran across a name in looking through the *Alexandria Gazette* newspaper that she knew might be of interest to someone, she reproduced the reference and mailed it to them. On several occasions copies of *Gazette* articles or index cards arrived unsolicited in my mailbox with information that shed new light or added new facts to a story I was writing. Edith was never without 3x5 index cards. She had lots of uses for them—from research notes to grocery lists.

She never stopped—but over time she slowed down. Asthma that led to a pulmonary obstruction, and an automobile accident in 2003, slowed her walk, but she still kept moving, attending to this project or that—completing her rounds at a slower pace.

I invited Edith to join me for a trip to Baltimore on Wednesday, January 21, 2004. I had to pick up a photograph of Henry Daingerfield from the Maryland Historical Society that was to be used in the 29th edition of the *Yearbook*. We talked history all the way to Baltimore. We wandered around the Maryland History Museum. We had lunch in a little Greek sandwich shop. We talked history all the way home. It was a quiet adventure this time—unlike the one we shared 32 years earlier. It was our last shared adventure. Eight days later a tree fell silently in the night when she passed in her sleep. But Edith's work continues to resonate.

Property of Citizens of Alexandria City and Fairfax County Confiscated by the Federal Government during the Civil War

by Ruth Lincoln Kaye

Ruth Lincoln Kaye is a historian who has written more than 250 histories of Alexandria houses, as well as books and articles on local subjects—including genealogies of citizens. She has recently been named to Who's Who of American Women. Mrs. Kaye lives in Alexandria, Virginia

The Civil War, or War Between the States, started on April 12, 1861, at Fort Sumter, South Carolina. Six weeks later citizens of Alexandria, Virginia, went to the polls and voted 958 to 48 to secede from the Union. The next day, May 24, 1861, Federal troops moved into the city and took possession.

Much has been written about the trauma of the ensuing four years and the tearing apart of family and friends as sides were taken. Nothing definitive, however, has been written about the confiscation and sale of many homes and buildings for non-payment of a mandated federal tax. To be sure, some public and private buildings were taken early on for hospitals and prisons. Long forgotten is the sequence of events that led to confiscation.

On August 5, 1861, Congress passed an act to collect taxes from all the states in order to finance extraordinary demands made upon the government to conduct the war. The state of Virginia was apportioned the sum of \$937,550.66 to be raised through direct taxes. This act proving ineffectual because of the secession, on July 17, 1862, Congress passed an "Act to suppress Insurrection, to punish treason and Rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of Rebels, and for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes." The owners were given sixty days to pay the tax.

Many citizens had already fled Alexandria and Fairfax County to nearby towns. Some sent representatives to pay the tax rather than appear in person and risk being imprisoned for their support of the Southern cause or for refusal to swear the oath of fidelity. A few citizens were allowed to pay the tax upon taking the oath later on and recovered their property.

Some merchants remained rather than lose everything they owned. As an example, the largest property owner in Alexandria, James Green, was imprisoned in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington, D. C., on February 9, 1862, with his son, Stephen A. Green.¹ They were released on March 21, 1862, after taking the oath of allegiance. Mr. Green's hotel, the Mansion House on Fairfax Street, was used as a hospital and his cabinet factory was taken for a prison, but his many other properties throughout the town were not confiscated. Seemingly overlooked was the involvement of another son, Major John W. Green, in the Confederate States Army (CSA) Quartermaster Corps, whose properties were not taken.

Tax commissioners assigned by the Federal government to find revenue took a hard look at the City Tax Record for 1860 to find the most likely "rebels" whose property could be seized under the Act of 1862. On January 11, 1864, a year and a half after its passage, tax sale of confiscated property commenced. Property deed books at the Courthouse record dozens of sales following confiscation. A sample deed quoted the Act itself, followed by these words:

. . . issues an order to the Marshal of the United States directing the seizure of the hereinafter described property; and whereas the Marshal . . . on the third day of October 1863 did seize the said property and make return thereof to the attorney of the U. S. for the District aforesaid; . . . and after due notice and publication of such proceedings according to law, the said Court on the 10th day of November 1863 did, by its decree, confiscate and condemn the said property as forfeited to the U. S. and ordered the sale thereof . . .²

There were two oaths required of loyal citizens. One was the Oath of Allegiance:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution of the Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and

that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State, convention or legislation to the contrary notwithstanding; and further that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever, So help me God.

The other was an Oath of Obligation Not To Bear Arms:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not take up arms against the United States or serve in any military capacity whatever against them until regularly discharged according to usages of war from this obligation.³

This article is based on Courthouse records covering only property owned by City of Alexandria and Fairfax County citizens, not those people living in the adjacent area known as Alexandria County (now Arlington County), where hundreds of acres were owned by families like the Lees and the Alexanders. Alexandrians affected by confiscations numbered 88, and their properties 105.

In a historic decision rendered in 1870 by the Supreme Court of the United States, the homes of William Cazenove (the Lafayette House) and William H. Fowle (811 Prince Street) were returned to the owners. Two other buildings, Marshall House owned by Elizabeth Dundas and John Crockford's house of Patrick Street, were ordered returned to them by Alexandria Circuit Court in 1874, which deemed the seizures null and void.⁴

ALEXANDRIA COUNTY PROPERTIES CONFISCATED

Gustavus B. Alexander (1793-1860)

Gustavus B. Alexander was a sixth-generation descendant of John Alexander, on whose patent of land Alexandria was founded. Born at "Preston" on Four Mile Run, Arlington County, he took a law degree and then spent his adult life at the family plantation, Caledon, King George County.⁵ Although he died a year before the Civil War started, he was the owner of record of two properties confiscated for unpaid taxes on January 29, 1864. The first being half a square at Payne and Cameron streets valued at \$150 and sold to L. E. Chittenden for \$50. In 1867, Chittenden was still the owner, and the property was revalued at \$1,000. Chittenden

was a native of Tarrytown, New York.⁶ Alexander's other property seized was a lot of ground at Montgomery and Fayette streets valued at \$300, sold to Chittenden for \$50.⁷

Mary T. Alexander

How Mary T. Alexander came into possession of the following property, most certainly by an inheritance, cannot be determined easily. Court records show half a square on Wythe Street was part of the estate of William Thornton Alexander (1768-1816), who had no children, and that it was confiscated January 29, 1864 (48 years after his death) and sold to L. E. Chittenden for \$100. Its tax value was \$500.⁸ Two years after the tax sale, on March 26, 1866, the property was redeemed by Mary C. Alexander, acting on the behalf of Mary T. Alexander, minor, by paying tax and penalty of a total \$7.25. Mary offered "sufficient evidence that she was a loyal citizen and had taken the oath to defend the Constitution of the United States."⁹

William T. Alexander (1768-1816)

William T. Alexander, fifth-generation descendant of the founder of the family, John Alexander, inherited vast acres of land in northern Virginia. His executors were charged with disposition of his estate. At least four properties in Alexandria were sold at auction as confiscated land, all on January 29, 1864. The four included a lot on Water Street (renamed Lee after 1888), valued at \$500, to L. E. Chittenden for \$120.¹⁰ A square of ground at West and Montgomery streets covering the whole two acres, value not stated, to A. G. Richmond for self, A. W. Caton and W. V. S. Wilson for \$180.¹¹ Three-fourths of a square at Fayette and Montgomery streets valued at \$300, to L. E. Chittenden for \$105.¹² A square of ground at Pendleton and Wythe streets, value not stated, to M. Makely for \$305.¹³ No further disposition of these lots has been determined.

William Bayne (died ca. 1877)

A house on Queen Street under the trusteeship of William Bayne, commission merchant, was sold to L. E. Chittenden on March 1, 1864 for \$500.¹⁴ Its tax value as of 1860 was \$600. The exact location of the house is not known. In 1866 Mr. Chittenden was still the owner of record; value of the house was \$600. In 1867 its value was \$700.¹⁵ The house number perhaps was 175 Queen, which was renumbered in 1888 to a number in the 800s.

James Benton (died 1864)

At the time of the tax sale, James Benton was living in Middleburg, Loudoun County, a refuge for many who were sympathetic to the Confederate cause. He had been married twice in Alexandria.¹⁶ First in 1816 to Virginia C. Leddy, and second in 1837 to Margaret A. Harrison. Benton owned a lot on Fayette Street which was sold by the U. S. Marshal to Metrah Makely on February 1, 1864 for \$100.¹⁷ Years later, on December 14, 1883, his heirs relinquished all rights to this lot to Makely "in consideration of the receipt of the proceeds from the said tax sale."¹⁸

Thomas A. Brewis (1828-1870)

Thomas A. Brewis, a native of Northumberland County, England,¹⁹ was a grocer in partnership with R. M. Lawson. A lot on the corner of Commerce and West belonging to him and valued at \$500 was sold January 29, 1864 for unpaid federal tax to Christopher Fiege on New York City for \$365. This was a valuable lot and changed hands several times. On April 10, 1865, Fiege sold to Dr. Ulric W. Locander, also of New York City, for \$365. In this deed the property was said to have belonged to A. T. Bruce, a misnomer for T. A. Brewis. Locander held the lot nine years and sold it October 1, 1874 along with a house and lot on the 100 block of North Patrick Street (see Crockford) to Wilberforce Freeman of Orange, New Jersey, for \$1,500.²⁰

A. C. Briggs

A. C. Briggs was an elusive figure about whom not much has been learned. He was the recorded owner of a lot on King Street, no bounds given, valued at \$600 when it was sold February 1, 1864, to Henry Cook for \$400.²¹ This probably was the lot noted in an 1869 deed of trust, Henry Cook listed as owner, relating that a George A. Briggs sold Cook this property.²² George Briggs must have been a relative of A. C. Briggs. The lot and building upon it was on King, starting 35 feet east of Alfred Street, fronting on King 25 feet and extending south 100 feet. Henry Cook was a druggist whose store was burned in the fire set in 1862 in the 400 block of King Street. He then opened another drugstore, probably on the Briggs' property as city directories of the time note his store was in the block of King between Columbus and Alfred.²³

R. H. Buckner (ca. 1835-1924)

Other than being the owner of a building now called the Chequire House (named for its builder), not much more is known about Buckner other than his April 1924 burial in the cemetery of St. Mary's Catholic Church.²⁴ Built in 1798 and numbered 44 King Street until 1888 when it was renumbered 202 King, the substantial Chequire House stands on the south side of King, second from the corner of Lee Street. On February 29, 1864, it was confiscated and sold to Lydia A. Kelly for \$3,500.²⁵ Her husband, John R. Kelly, was a butcher with a stall at City Market House.²⁶

Silas Burke (died September 14, 1854)

A large lot on West Lane (now West Street) belonging to the estate of Silas Burke was confiscated and sold for \$355. The Courthouse does not have the deed of sale. Proof was found in USA Redemption Certificate #71, when Hannah Burke on January 20, 1866 paid tax and penalty of \$8.49, and "proved she was an owner and is a loyal citizen of the United States and has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States."²⁷ The lot started at the southeast corner of Duke and West streets, south on West to Wolfe Street, east on Wolfe 74 feet to the line of Thomas White and north to Duke Street. These bounds correspond today to the east side of the 300 block of West Street. Silas Burke, styled "Colonel" in his obituary, lived near the Orange & Alexandria Rail Road's Burke Station in Fairfax County in a house which still stands. He died of apoplexy in the store of J. J. Wheat and Brothers in Alexandria.²⁸

C. M. Castleman

C. M. Castleman was the owner of houses at the corner of King and Peyton streets which were confiscated in 1864 and re-sold in 1865. Located at the southeast corner of King and Peyton, three houses numbered then 354, 356 and 358 King were sold to Christopher Fiege of New York City for \$1,120 on February 6, 1864.²⁹ The location now is the 1400 block of King Street, fronting on King about 53 feet and running south on Peyton for 90 feet. On April 10, 1865, Fiege re-sold (along with two other properties identified as Tax Sales 106 and 107) to Dr. Ulric W. Locander of New York City for \$3,190.³⁰ Locander was still the owner on the tax lists for 1866.

William Garner Cazenove (ca. 1820-1877)

William G. Cazenove was a prominent citizen of the town. He was associated in business with his father, Anthony Cazenove, in a foreign commission trading company called Cazenove and Company. His many civic interests included serving as a Virginia General Assembly delegate for two years, Vice President of Midland Railroad, President of Alexandria Water Company, and vestryman at Christ Church.³¹ He was the owner of the magnificent house at 301 South Saint Asaph Street, at the corner of Saint Asaph and Duke. It is often called the Lafayette House for Marquis de Lafayette who stayed there in 1824. Cazenove had bought the house on June 15, 1854, from Eliza F. Gardner.³² Loyal to the South, Cazenove became an officer in the CSA. His home was confiscated. It was sold on February 9, 1864 to Portner and Recker for \$4,250.³³ At the end of the war, Cazenove filed suit in the Supreme Court to regain his home and was successful. The house stayed in possession of his family until sold by heirs in 1883 to Charles C. Smoot for \$5,500.³⁴

William Claggett (ca. 1820-1877)

Not only the wealthy suffered under the Act of 1862. William Claggett was a black man who worked as a messenger in 1852 and a cigar maker.³⁵ He died at age 80 of an acute congestion of the lungs.³⁶ His home on Gibbon Street, number now unknown, belonging to "William Claggett, col'd" and valued at \$500, was sold to L. E. Chittenden for \$200.³⁷ He may have recovered his home, for in 1866 he paid a tithe of \$1.50 and had furniture valued at \$100.³⁸

Corse and Brother

A lot valued at \$100 and belonging to Corse and Brother was sold for unpaid federal tax on June 29, 1864 to William J. Cowing for \$55.³⁹ Its location was on Queen Street starting 60 feet west of Henry Street and fronting on Queen 27 feet 7 inches. The southern edge of the lot lay on a 15-foot alley. This would be the 1000 block of Queen Street today. At the end of the war, Wilmer D. Corse recovered the property by paying Cowing \$65 on 14 October 1865.⁴⁰

Montgomery D. Corse (1816-1895)

Montgomery D. Corse was a lifelong soldier. He served in the Mexican War, was assigned to protect Alexandria at the time of John Brown's raid

in 1859, and became a general in the Confederate States Army. He served on the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and was buried in the church cemetery off Wilkes Street.⁴¹ On July 19, 1864, Marshal John Underwood confiscated two houses Corse owned on the north side of King Street between Royal and Pitt (now the 400 block). Built of frame, they were numbered then 93 and 95 King. Valued at \$3,000 in 1864,⁴² they are no longer standing. William A. Duncan bought the two houses for \$100 and sold them back to Montgomery Corse on August 31, 1865 for \$1.⁴³

John Crockford (ca. 1814-1868)

A house on the west side of the 100 block of South Patrick Street (probably either 113 or 115 by the numbering of 1888) which belonged to John Crockford was sold January 29, 1864 to Christopher Fiege of New York City. It fronted on Patrick Street 30 feet and extended westward for 100 feet. Valued at \$900, it was sold for \$770.⁴⁴ On April 10, 1865, Fiege sold it with other property to Dr. Ulric W. Locander of New York City.⁴⁵ Fiege was still named as owner in 1866.⁴⁶ Locander held the property until October 1, 1874, when he sold it with a lot on Commerce and West to Wilberforce Freeman of Orange, Essex County, New Jersey, who paid \$1,500 for the two properties.⁴⁷ (See also T. A. Brewis.)

Colonel John Crockford died on May 15, 1868, age 54, at his home in Warrenton, Virginia, leaving his wife Ellen and a son, William Hamilton Crockford.⁴⁸ John's property was recovered by a descendant, John Garrow, in Alexandria Circuit Court on October 31, 1874. He argued successfully that John Crockford had died intestate after the tax sale to Locander and that the property had descended to him, John Garrow. The court found in his favor and directed that he was to recover \$75 in costs and to assume title.⁴⁹

George W. Davis

Two houses on the south side of Queen Street, 900 block between Alfred and Patrick, belonging to George W. Davis were sold to Aaron Brunn of Alexandria for \$665 on April 11, 1864, by the U. S. Marshal.⁵⁰ The numbers in 1864 were 172 and 174, in the 800 block. By November 14, 1865, Aaron Brunn had removed to Charlottesville, Virginia, with his wife Paulina, and placed this property in trust with Daniel G. Roberts.⁵¹ Further disposition of the property has not been researched. Which of

three men by the name of George W. Davis who died in the period 1870-1897 has not been determined.

Turner Dixon (died 1864)

Turner Dixon was a judge of Alexandria County Court.⁵² On June 22, 1832, he married Mary Jane Paton, daughter of John B. Paton and a ward of Charles McKnight.⁵³ He died on July 26, 1864, and his wife on January 11, 1871.⁵⁴ Shortly before his death, two houses owned by Dixon were confiscated and sold. One on King Street, the third building west of Washington Street and numbered 171 at the time (probably 705 now), was sold to Jefferson Tacey on January 29, 1864, for \$2,525.⁵⁵ In 1866 it was still owned by Tacey and was valued at \$3,500.⁵⁶ The other house was on Saint Asaph Street (no other bounds described) and was valued at \$800. Harriet Williams bought it on April 13, 1864 for \$10.⁵⁷

Rozier Dulany (1797-1838)

Rozier Dulany was the grandson of Benjamin Dulany and Eliza French, goddaughter of George Washington. Dulany married Frances Carter of Sabine Hall and served in the U. S. Army. His magnificent estate on Shooter's Hill, covering 22 acres, was confiscated for non-payment of federal tax and sold on February 1, 1864, for \$2,150 to Jonathan Pierpoint.⁵⁸ The tax value in 1860 was said to be \$2,240. On September 9, 1862, Jonathan Pierpoint, age 23, general manager living in Loudoun County, married Helen Roberts Baggett, age 18, daughter of John H. and Margaret Baggett of Alexandria.⁵⁹ Three years later, on March 26, 1867, Pierpoint and his wife sold the Shooter's Hill estate to John W. Baggett for \$2,150.⁶⁰

Agnes and Henry [sic] Dundas

Agnes Dundas was the daughter of William Hepburn, a well-known merchant. She kept a tavern called Washington Tavern at a building better known as the Marshall House, corner of Pitt and King streets. Agnes died in 1820 and was buried in the cemetery of First Presbyterian Church.⁶¹ "Henry" Dundas is probably a mistake for John Dundas, her husband, unless he was her son. John died in 1813 and was buried in the same cemetery. A partner of Agnes' father, he left a will in which he devised to Agnes and others.⁶²

Agnes and Henry Dundas were the recorded owners of a building on

Pitt Street, probably a stable around the corner on Pitt from Marshall House, which was sold on March 1, 1864, to John C. Gheen for Joseph L. Gheen. The purchase price was \$600, market value.⁶³ Joseph L. Gheen, the new owner, was a bacon dealer with a stall at City Market. In 1870 he lived in a small house on the east side of an alley on Duke Street between Fairfax and Royal, north side of Duke.⁶⁴

Elizabeth Dundas (or Dundass)

Elizabeth Dundas was the recorded owner of two properties which were confiscated for unpaid federal tax on April 13, 1864. She was undoubtedly related to Agnes Dundas, exact relationship not known.

Marshall House, a large building at the southeast corner of King and Pitt streets, said to belong to the estate of Elizabeth Dundass [*sic*] in the Tax Book of 1860, was sold to John G. Gheen for Lydia Ann Kelly for \$5,500. It was valued at \$9,000.⁶⁵ (This was the infamous Marshall House where occurred the murder of U. S. Major Elmer Ellsworth by the proprietor of the hotel, James Jackson, on May 24, 1861, and the death of Jackson shortly after.) In 1866 the hotel was valued at \$10,000.⁶⁶ On October 10, 1867, Marshall House was the centerpiece of an important case termed *lis pendens*: Joshua Lippincott versus Lydia A. Kelly and Joseph L. Gheen et als. It referred to the payment of three bonds held by the plaintiff in favor of J. R. Grigsby in the aggregate amount of \$7,435. The Circuit Court found in favor of Lippincott and declared null and void "certain tax sale certificates and title papers under which Lydia A. Kelly holds the said Marshall House and Joseph L. Gheen the stable," which was on Pitt Street.⁶⁷

The other property charged to Elizabeth Dundas was a lot on Washington Street, bounds not given, which was sold to Caleb Cornwell for G. S. Miner for \$510. It was valued at \$600.⁶⁸ In 1867 the lot was valued at \$1,400, in ownership of Miner.⁶⁹

William T. Early

William T. Early was President of Albemarle Insurance Company of Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1854.⁷⁰ He was the owner of a quarter-square at the northwest corner of Alfred and Wolfe Streets—excepting three small house lots—which was seized by U. S. Marshall John Underwood on October 22, 1864, and sold for unpaid federal tax to William A. Duncan

for \$125.⁷¹ Early redeemed his property on July 23, 1868, by paying William A. Duncan \$96. He was then living in Albemarle County.⁷²

J. Lewis Evans (ca. 1826-1904)

Jonathan Lewis Evans, age 29, was an engineer of Chester County, Pennsylvania, at the time he married Marietta Chipley, age 24, of Kent County, Delaware, on February 22, 1855. The marriage took place in Alexandria at the home of James C. Goods.⁷³ Evans lived a long life and died on September 30, 1904.⁷⁴ A house and lot he owned, described as lying 100 feet south of Wilkes Street and fronting 26 feet 6 inches on West Street with the lot extending westward 123 feet 5 inches, was confiscated for unpaid federal tax on October 22, 1864. It was said to be part of the estate of J. Lewis Evans. Mary Evans, probably Marietta, his wife, paid \$370 to recover it.⁷⁵ In 1870 she ran a boarding house at 95 South Henry Street.⁷⁶

Dr. Orlando Fairfax (1806-1882)

Dr. Orlando Fairfax was a well-known and highly respected Alexandria physician. His father was Thomas Lord Fairfax, descendant of the family for whom one of Alexandria's main streets is named. In 1829 Dr. Fairfax married a member of the First Families of Virginia (FFV), Mary Randolph Cary, and had nine children. He was confirmed at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in 1834 and served on the vestry as warden from 1858 to 1859.⁷⁷

Known for his sympathy to the Confederate cause, Dr. Fairfax and family fled to Richmond, and his home at 607 Cameron Street (then number 123) was confiscated by the Federal government for non-payment of federal tax. He owned also a half-square on Montgomery Street near the Canal, which was sold to L. E. Chittenden on January 11, 1864 for \$210.⁷⁸ In a show of family solidarity, Patsey Cary Morris, sister of Mrs. Fairfax, and her husband, Gouverneur Morris of New York, purchased the Cameron Street estate from the U. S. Marshal on April 13, 1864, paying \$4,100. The deed lists the value of house furniture at \$1,182.05, including a piano with its stool and cover.⁷⁹

James Fitzgerald (died 1852)

James Fitzgerald was married to Mary Ann Robinson on August 21, 1833.⁸⁰ His house was on a lot irregular in shape, starting at the southeast corner of Columbus and Princess, running 84 feet 9 inches east on

Princess, thence south 62 feet 5 inches and by various footages back to North Columbus. A house at the corner of North Columbus and Princess streets belonging to James Fitzgerald was sold for non-payment of federal tax to Charles Joyce on January 29, 1864 for \$300. No previous value was indicated.⁸¹

Charles Joyce, buyer of the property, was a machinist. In 1870 he lived at 85 North Columbus (old number before 1888), probably Fitzgerald's house.⁸² On May 6, 1865, Joyce took the oath of allegiance to the United States government and the restored government of the State of Virginia.⁸³ Joyce and his wife Atha held the house 19 years and sold to Edward D. Fawcett on April 28, 1883 for \$300.⁸⁴

W. B. Fitzgerald

A lot standing on Water (Lee) Street was confiscated on January 29, 1864 and sold to A. G. Richmond for self, A. W. Caton and W. V. S. Wilson. He paid \$275. No earlier tax value was given.⁸⁵ This deed is shrouded in mystery, for the exact location of the lot was not given, nor is the identity of W. B. Fitzgerald and his relation to the town known.

Floweree and Withers

Ten acres at the Canal Basin northwest of the Court House one-fourth of a mile and lying between Montgomery and First streets, valued at \$1,600 and belonging to Floweree and Withers, was sold February 29, 1864 to John H. Gheen for Mary Gheen. They paid \$860.⁸⁶ Members of the Gheen family bought many other properties around town. John H. Gheen was a drover at the West End.⁸⁷ The firm of Floweree and Withers cannot be identified. The name of Floweree is very unusual. Research in directories shows only: Jane Floweree, age 71, died 29 May 1878, wife of F. H. Floweree and daughter of late Dr. Thomas Hereford of Prince William County.⁸⁸

Robert Rollins Fowle (1832-1873)

The Federal Marshal confiscated 10 houses and a wharf which Robert R. Fowle had inherited from his father, William Fowle (d. 1860). Robert and his brother's son, William H. Fowle, III, both served in the CSA. The family was truly split, as Robert's brother George D. Fowle had removed to New York City during the conflict. From that distance, however, he was able to salvage Robert's property when it was confiscated for taxes.

George Fowle (1834-1867) redeemed the handsome family home at 711 Prince Street for \$50 when it was offered for sale on October 22, 1864.⁸⁹ On the same day, he paid \$25 for nine houses on the west side of North Columbus Street, 500 block, between Oronoco and Pendleton.⁹⁰ These are presently numbered 506 through 520, and had been built by George's father in 1848. In 1866 their value shot up to \$5,000.⁹¹ Finally, still the same day, George paid \$25 for Central Wharf, located on the Potomac River just south of Prince Street.⁹²

George was married to Sarah Ellen Hooe. In 1871, his daughter Ellen married a nephew of General Robert E. Lee, Major General Fitzhugh Lee. Though loyal to the U. S. Government, George must have been really torn by the conflict, but can be praised for his family loyalty during the crisis.

William H. Fowle, II (1809-1869)

William H. Fowle was a wealthy commission merchant. He lost heavily in the Civil War because of his sympathy to the Southern cause. Six of his properties were sold for non-payment of federal tax. Some were recovered, notably his home at 811 Prince Street, after a successful hearing by the U. S. Supreme Court in a historic decision. William Fowle was a prime target, for his son of the same name had enlisted immediately at the start of the war, leaving Alexandria with the Old Dominion Rifles from the intersection of Prince and Washington streets on the day the town was occupied. William, III, served at the First Battle of Bull Run and was wounded twice: at Seven Pines and Drury's Bluff. His uncle, Robert R. Fowle, also served in the CSA.

Active in civic affairs, Fowle, II, served on the Alexandria Board of Alderman in 1860, and was treasurer and vestryman at St. Paul's Episcopal Church for many years.⁹³ He and his wife, Eliza, fled to Richmond and actually never returned to their home, which was heavily vandalized and had been used as a hospital for Yankee wounded. When they finally returned, there was only a single item of furniture remaining—a hall pier mirror.⁹⁴ His six properties confiscated were:

1. The family home at 811 Prince Street. On January 11, 1864, L. E. Chittenden, a Yankee from Tarrytown, New York, paid \$5,050 for the house.⁹⁵ It was described as three-story, brick, fronting on Prince 74 feet and running north 89 feet to an alley. The measurements are the same today.⁹⁶

This description does not do justice to the house. Built in 1854, it has 12 rooms covering 6,400 square feet, with nine fireplaces, exquisite plasterwork, original woodwork, and a small solarium. Tax records for 1866 and 1867 valued the house at \$12,000. (Today, it recently sold for over \$2,000,000.) On the alley behind the house was a small building Fowle had built for servants in 1856, valued that year at \$300 for the house and \$100 for the lot. This alley house was sold also on January 11, 1864 for \$320 to a man named Paris Simms.⁹⁷

Fowle fought to get his home back. He instructed his trustees, Edward Snowden and Robert Beverly, to appeal the Act of Suppression and Confiscation as unconstitutional, since they had attempted to pay the required federal tax ordered in 1862.

After suits in Alexandria Circuit Court and the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, the case was heard by the Supreme Court of the United States. This was a landmark case. Heard on February 23, 1870 and carefully considered until March 21, 1870, the opinion was handed down by Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, who found for the defendants. Two of the defendants were William H. Fowle and William G. Cazenove. In the opinion of Chief Justice Chase, the sale of the property, even though the tax had been offered by a representative of the owner rather than the owner himself, was invalid.⁹⁸ The news came too late to cheer William and Eliza Fowle, as both had died in 1869 at the other family home at 711 Prince Street. They lie buried in Christ Church Cemetery off Wilkes Street.

2. The second of the confiscated properties was a lot on Duke Street, starting on Duke 56 feet 8½ inches east of Henry Street, fronting on the 1000 block of Duke for 20 feet 4½ inches and extending south 100 feet to a 10-foot alley. This was sold to C. W. Campbell on January 11, 1864 for \$130.⁹⁹ Campbell sold it on August 28, 1864 to Gilbert S. Miner, a local lawyer, who resold on January 27, 1866 to Timothy Ryan of Alexandria for \$430.¹⁰⁰
3. A lot at the corner of Washington and Wolfe streets said to contain nearly one-fourth of a square was struck off to L. E. Chittenden on February 29, 1864 for \$250.¹⁰¹ He sold part

of this lot on May 19, 1864 to George Slacum for \$1,000; at the corner it ran 87 feet 8²/₃ inches on Washington and ran east on Wolfe for 115 feet 5 inches to a 15-foot alley.¹⁰² Another part of the lot he sold to John Oscar Bryan for \$250. It lay 30 feet on the north side of Slacum's lot and ran east the same distance.¹⁰³ Chittenden thus made a quick profit of \$1,000 on this transaction.

4. One-fourth of a square at the corner of Prince and Payne streets was sold to F. McCabe on January 11, 1864 for \$330.¹⁰⁴ McCabe was a native of New York.
5. A lot on the 300 block of South Henry Street, east side between Wolfe and Duke streets was sold to Jefferson Tacey for \$185. It lay in the middle of the block, fronting Henry 52 feet and running east 100 feet.¹⁰⁵ Jefferson Tacey was Clerk of the Circuit Court from 1864 to 1870.¹⁰⁶ Son of George W. and Jane Tacey of Alexandria County, he died on January 14, 1880, age 50, of consumption and was buried with his wife in the cemetery of Methodist Episcopal Church South.¹⁰⁷
6. L. E. Chittenden bought a lot at the corner of Gibbon and Union streets which was charged to Fowle and Company on January 29, 1864. He paid \$610.¹⁰⁸ It was valued at \$2,800 and therefore must have had a building upon it, no doubt used in Fowle's import business. Fowle had regained this lot by 1866, when he paid a local tax.

Tax records for 1867 show Fowle paid local tax only on undeveloped properties, thus he probably had regained the lots listed herein, although not his home, which was recovered after his death.

John F. Gordon

John F. Gordon was owner of a lot on Princess and Royal streets valued at \$200, which was confiscated and sold on February 29, 1864 to Theodore Teed for \$65.¹⁰⁹ Teed did not keep up the taxes in ensuing years, and the property was sold to the City of Alexandria for delinquent taxes totaling \$49.99 on June 18, 1879.¹¹⁰

Thomas W. Hewitt (died 1834)

Thomas W. Hewitt was a well-respected lawyer who died years before the Civil War, on August 14, 1834, age 42. He was buried in St. Paul's Cemetery.¹¹¹ One-fourth of the square bounded by Alfred and Wilkes streets

and belonging to his estate was confiscated by the tax commissioners on March 1, 1864. Worth \$700, it was sold to John H. Gheen for Alfred H. Gheen for \$660.¹¹² On April 5, 1867 Alfred Gheen and wife Mary sold to Lydia Kelly for \$700.¹¹³ John H. Gheen was the father of Alfred (d. September 8, 1884) and may also have been Lydia Kelly's father.¹¹⁴ The city foreclosed on part of this property, the southwest corner of Wilkes and Alfred streets, on June 18, 1879 for delinquent taxes totaling \$295.38, at a public auction held by S. K. Field, Collector for the Southern District.¹¹⁵

David F. Hooe

One lot listed in the estate of David F. Hooe lying on the north side of the 500 block of King Street was confiscated and sold to Samuel Tilston on October 22, 1864 for \$1,750. There must have been a building on the site at that price. The lot started 102 feet 5 inches east of North Saint Asaph Street, fronting 25 feet on King Street and running back 123 feet.¹¹⁶ In 1852, David Hooe was listed as a commission merchant on the west side of Union Street between King and Prince.¹¹⁷

Philip Hooff (died 1888)

Philip Hooff was a member of an old family that had lived in Alexandria since the late 1700s. A commission merchant, he owned a flour store at the northeast corner of King and Fayette streets.¹¹⁸ A lot on Fayette Street which he claimed was in the estate of William T. Alexander, valued at \$200, was confiscated for unpaid federal tax and sold February 29, 1864 to Theodore Teed for \$115. Hooff was the trustee.¹¹⁹ In a curious mix up, this lot was sold twice the same day for the same amount—the other buyer being Reynolds and Slingerland, otherwise unidentified.¹²⁰ Property taxes were not kept up, and the lot was returned to the city on June 18, 1879 at public auction for delinquent taxes of \$64.08.¹²¹ The lot lay on North Fayette, 200 block, between Cameron and Queen streets.

Levi Hurdle (died 1864)

Levi Hurdle served as Quartermaster in the CSA. He died in action on the day after Christmas, 1864, and is memorialized on the Confederate statue standing prominently at the intersection of Prince and Washington streets.¹²² He had been a house and sign painter.¹²³ In January of 1864, the U. S. Tax Commissioner confiscated a house he owned at Princess and Union streets, fronting on Princess 80 feet and running west 82 feet,

and sold it to Christopher Fiege for \$1,210.¹²⁴ Fiege later sold it to Ulric W. Locander with other property.¹²⁵ In an interesting development, two years later Hurdle's widow paid the tax and penalty totaling \$6.86, and declared that she had taken the oath of fidelity and had "taken no part in the insurrection."¹²⁶ Levi had married Lydia B. Jenkins at St. Paul's Episcopal Church on June 8, 1830.

Reverend James T. Johnston (1797-1877)

Parson Johnston, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church from 1833 to 1859, built a large brick house at 806 Prince Street in 1850. A native of Savannah, Georgia, he fled to Richmond at the start of the Civil War and his home was taken for a hospital. He came back from Richmond a number of times, evading a prison sentence for not taking the oath of fidelity, in order to officiate at funerals, baptisms, and an occasional marriage. His nephew, Johnston de Lagnel, who had made his home with him, was a CSA Major of Artillery and was killed in 1864 at Charleston Harbor. Johnston's home was confiscated on January 11, 1864:

A house and Lot No. 162 [old number] Prince Street between Columbus and Alfred said to have belonged to the Rev. J. T. Johnson [*sic*] . . . the house being a three story double brick and the lot about fourty four by one hundred feet . . . struck off to L. E. Chittenden for \$4,325 . . .¹²⁷

In an unusual case where a confiscated property was bought back by the owner, on October 23, 1865, Mr. Johnston paid L. E. Chittenden \$4,600 to get back his home.¹²⁸

Marion Alexander Jones (1830-1912)

Marion, wife of John Wigginton Jones, was a member of Alexandria's First Family. Her father, Gustavus Alexander, was in the sixth generation from John Alexander, who patented the land in 1669; through his father, Charles, Gustavus had inherited much of the northern part of the city.

Gustavus Alexander died in 1860, and Marion inherited one-fourth of a square in the north end of the city at Saint Asaph and Pendleton streets. This lot was confiscated January 19, 1864 and sold to L. E. Chittenden for \$135, although its value was then said to be \$250.¹²⁹ On May 10, 1866, Richard H. Stuart, attorney for Marion A. Jones, appeared in court and presented "sufficient evidence that [she] has taken the loyalty oath and has

not taken part with the insurgents in the late rebellion or in any way has given them aid or comfort, and that the said oath is true . . .” Stuart then paid the due tax of \$5.79.¹³⁰ The tax book for 1866, recorded earlier that spring, had the land valued at \$400.¹³¹

James Keith (died 1846)

Two lots belonging to James Keith were sold for unpaid federal tax. James Keith was President of the Bank of Potomac and son of Mayor James Keith (d. 1824) and Elizabeth Contee.¹³² One of the lots belonging to his estate was on the Potomac at Union and Franklin streets. It was sold March 1, 1864 to William A. Duncan on behalf of Andrew Jamieson.¹³³ Valued at \$150, it was sold for the same amount. Tax records for 1867 show it was repossessed by his estate and valued at \$400.

The other lot was in the 200 block of South Payne Street between Prince and Duke streets. Valued at \$250, it was sold to William A. Duncan for \$300 on March 1, 1864.¹³⁴ Years later, Duncan, in settling accounts with U. S. Marshal John Underwood, transferred title to this lot to Underwood.¹³⁵ Curiously enough, this lot was said in another deed recorded the same day of March 1, 1864, as having belonged to W. R. Miller. (See W. R. Miller.) The lot was repossessed by the city on June 18, 1879 for unpaid taxes of \$88.83 through action of S. K. Field, Collector of Southern District.¹³⁶

Mary E. Keith

Mary E. Keith owned four lots along the Potomac River which were confiscated by the Federal tax commissioners in 1864. She redeemed every one of them on December 21, 1865 by paying the federal taxes. Their locations were:

1. Lot on Franklin Street and the Strand, sold to Wm. A. Duncan on March 1, 1864 for \$155 on behalf of Andrew Jamieson.¹³⁷ She paid tax of \$4.25 and took the oath of loyalty.¹³⁸
2. Lot on Franklin and the Potomac, sold to Wm. A. Duncan for \$145 on the same day on behalf of Andrew Jamieson for \$145.¹³⁹ Redeemed by loyalty oath and tax of \$5.20.¹⁴⁰
3. Lot on Franklin and Water (Lee) streets to Wm. A. Duncan same day on behalf of Jamieson for \$230.¹⁴¹ Redeemed by oath and tax of \$6.47.¹⁴²
4. Lot on Franklin and Union streets to Wm. A. Duncan for \$155 the same day.¹⁴³ Redeemed by oath and payment of \$5.24 tax.¹⁴⁴

Mary E. Keith was a native of Maryland, born there to John C. and Mary Keith. On June 6, 1860 at age 28, she married Dr. John Randolph Keith, 35, a native of Kentucky.¹⁴⁵ He died five days after she redeemed her properties. Mary lived at 405 Prince Street (old number 99 before 1888).¹⁴⁶

Elias W. Kincheloe

Elias W. Kincheloe owned two substantial houses at the northeast corner of Lee and Duke streets, numbering 123 and 125 in the year 1888. Of brick they stood three stories high, fronting on Duke 28 feet and running north 66 feet on Lee. On February 29, 1864 they were sold for unpaid federal tax to James M. Downey of Loudoun County, who paid \$1,500.¹⁴⁷ In the spring of that year they were valued at \$4,000.¹⁴⁸ Downey was Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates in the Restored Government of Virginia under Francis H. Pierpoint.¹⁴⁹

Hugh Latham (ca. 1813-1880)

Hugh Latham had a varied career. In 1854 he operated Latham Omnibus Service between Alexandria and the District of Columbia.¹⁵⁰ He served on the Alexandria Board of Common Council in 1860.¹⁵¹ When the war was over, he became Mayor of Alexandria from 1870 to 1872, and in 1876 was mail collector.¹⁵²

Two houses belonging to him were confiscated. One at 113 South Lee Street (Water Street then) was sold by the Tax Commissioner for \$675 on April 13, 1864 to J. G. Verplanck for unpaid federal tax.¹⁵³ It was valued at \$1,200 in 1860. He was apparently unable to keep up the local taxes after the war, and in June of 1879 the city took possession of the house for delinquent taxes totaling \$200.04.¹⁵⁴ Eventually, however, the house reverted to the Latham heirs and was sold on July 1, 1886 to John T. Hill in a chancery cause to settle various Latham claims.¹⁵⁵

The other house was on South Fairfax Street halfway between King and Prince streets, 100 block, on the east side of the street. It was sold to Josiah H. Bowman on April 13, 1864 for \$955.¹⁵⁶ Two years after the war was over, Hugh Latham was listed as the owner of four houses and lots on South Fairfax Street worth a total of \$2,500.¹⁵⁷ The house of this research, however, apparently was not one of the four, as Bowman still owned it when he sold on June 20, 1868 to Richard M. Latham (perhaps Hugh's son) for \$500.¹⁵⁸ Richard Latham died in 1915.¹⁵⁹

Lawson and Brewis

Lawson and Brewis were grocers in partnership. Five of their properties were confiscated and sold for unpaid federal tax. Robert M. Lawson was an active member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, serving as an usher in 1870 and on the vestry from 1880 to 1885. At age 32 he was married at the church to Grace B. Waters, 18, daughter of Thomas S. and Cordelia Waters.¹⁶⁰ (See also Thomas A. Brewis.)

The properties confiscated, some of which were redeemed, included:

1. House and lot in 200 block of North Washington Street, east side, fronting 35 feet and lying 55 feet north of Cameron Street. Valued at \$1,500, it was sold to Peter G. Henderson for \$860.¹⁶¹ Peter Henderson (d.1874) was loyal to the Union. He was a bricklayer with a brickyard on North Royal Street near the Canal. Owner of three houses at 513, 515, and 517 Queen Street, he was married to Elizabeth Curry. The property was recovered by T. A. Brewis on February 1, 1869, who paid Henderson \$1,000.¹⁶²
2. A lot at Payne and Commerce streets valued at \$100 was sold to C. W. Campbell on February 1, 1864 for \$62.50.¹⁶³ No further record.
3. A house on Royal Street valued at \$1,000 was sold to Henry F. Davis for \$750 on February 1, 1864.¹⁶⁴ Henry F. Davis was living in Washington, DC, in 1879 when he was recorded as owner of 419 North Alfred Street.¹⁶⁵ This house was redeemed by T. Anthony Brewis on May 26, 1865 for \$3,500 on condition of his half interest to certain tenements and lots of ground.¹⁶⁶
4. Two houses on Cameron Street across from City Hall were sold to Davis on February 1, 1864 for \$6,100.¹⁶⁷ Numbered 67 and 69 at that time, the numbers today are 311 and 315 Cameron Street, and are incorrectly recorded as belonging to L. M. Lawson instead of R. M. Lawson in G. M. Hopkins' *City Atlas of 1877*. They were redeemed by T. A. Brewis with the Royal Street house above.¹⁶⁸

The partnership of Lawson and Brewis broke up during the Civil War, and by May 31, 1865 Lawson had taken a new partner, Henry F. Davis, above, who had bought two of the properties at tax sale.¹⁶⁹

5. A lot on Commerce and West streets valued at \$200 was sold

to L. E. Chittenden on February 1, 1864 for \$55.¹⁷⁰ Title to Chittenden was confirmed August 7, 1876 by Anthony Lawson and his wife and Charles Ewing Easter, attorney for T. A. Brewis, deceased, for \$1 paid by Chittenden.¹⁷¹ This lot was repossessed by the city on June 18, 1879 for unpaid city taxes totaling \$11.12, auctioned by S. K. Field, Collector of the Southern District.¹⁷²

Lorenzo Lewis (died 1847)

Lorenzo Lewis was a son of Nelly Custis Lewis (d. 1852), granddaughter of Martha Washington who was adopted by George Washington.¹⁷³ He was the recorded owner of a lot on Princess Street, unidentified by bounds and valued at \$400, which was sold for unpaid federal tax on February 29, 1864 to partners in trade Reynolds and Slingerland for \$130.¹⁷⁴ This may have been the same property listed in 1867 as at Princess and Alfred streets, Ward 3, value \$3,000, and owned then by Reynolds and Slingerland.¹⁷⁵

Dr. Magnus Muse Lewis (died 1884)

Dr. Lewis was married in Christ Church on November 29, 1855 to Eveline C. Brent.¹⁷⁶ She survived him when he died on January 19, 1884 of Bright's disease, age 50.¹⁷⁷ He was a surgeon who served in the Confederate Army. Dr. Lewis was among the paroled prisoners released on April 24, 1865.¹⁷⁸

On October 9, 1863, the U. S. Marshal seized the land:

... on the corner of Cameron and Washington on which stands the house at [old number] 129 Cameron, and all rights ... to the estate of Dr. M. M. Lewis.

It was sold on April 11, 1864 to James M. Stewart for \$975.¹⁷⁹ Stewart was a dry good merchant with a store on King Street, north side, sixth building east of Pitt Street.¹⁸⁰ He sold the property back to Dr. Lewis for \$1,400 on June 9, 1865, "lot of ground and brick tenement corner of Cameron and Washington."¹⁸¹ In 1870 Dr. Lewis rebuilt the house into the stunning style seen today.¹⁸² In the general renumbering of buildings in 1888, the number was changed from 129 Cameron Street to 131 North Washington Street.

Helen Slacum Ludlow (1806-1872)

Helen Slacum Ludlow was a daughter of well-known George and Jane

Slacum and wife of Israel L. Ludlow. Born in 1806, she died in Ludlow, Kentucky, on March 5, 1872.¹⁸³ The lot she owned was confiscated April 13, 1864 and sold to Caleb Cornwell for \$130. It was valued at \$200.¹⁸⁴ It was a valuable piece of ground, lying at the corner of Princess and Water (Lee) streets, extending west along Princess Street for 52 feet 5 inches, thence turning south for 72 feet. Cornwell's heirs sold to Gilbert S. Miner on October 27, 1865, and he resold to Moses B. Goodwin and John B. Culver January 17, 1866 for \$500.¹⁸⁵ Miner was a lawyer with offices in the 100 block of South Royal Street, west side, third building from King Street.¹⁸⁶

William Newton McVeigh

William Newton McVeigh lost heavily under the Act of Suppression and Confiscation, probably more than any other citizen of Alexandria, as all of his properties were taken under the act and sold to others. At the end of the Civil War he was among others of Alexandria who were indicted for treason at the U. S. District Court in Norfolk.¹⁸⁷ He nevertheless managed to regain possession of his prime properties, notably his home at 211 South Saint Asaph Street and the house at 209 South Saint Asaph Street, home of his daughter Maria and her husband Charles A. Baldwin. The latter house had actually served as residence of the Federal Military Governor during the war.

McVeigh was a native of Loudoun County and was a wholesale merchant. Immensely successful, he in time became President of the Bank of Old Dominion.¹⁸⁸ In 1860, one year before war broke out, he was listed in Alexandria's Census for 1860 as worth \$80,000 in real estate and \$13,000 in personal possessions, a fortune for the day. Despite his losses, at his death he left bequests totaling more than \$25,000.¹⁸⁹ McVeigh died July 29, 1889 of cancer and was buried in Ivy Hill Cemetery on King Street Hill.¹⁹⁰ His wife was Jane Adam (1803-1890), daughter of John Adam, Alexandria silversmith. Various partners in ventures throughout his long life were brother James H. McVeigh, son-in-law Baldwin, lawyer Francis Lee Smith, William H. Fowle, and John J. Wheat.

His financial problems began in the middle of the war, on September 23, 1863, when a suit for attachment of debts was filed by Balderston Ward & Company against Baldwin and McVeigh, alleging a debt of \$1,429.44 plus interest from July 25, 1861. Four other companies filed the same

day: Kimball Robinson and Company for \$3,013.29 plus interest, Asiatic Bank of Salem for \$873.60, Francis Dane & Company for \$4,396.34, and James H. Prentice for \$1,022.12.¹⁹¹

The properties attached for debts due these companies included two three-story brick houses at 209 and 211 South Saint Asaph Street, two three-story brick dwellings at 412 and 414 Prince Street, warehouses and wharves at the northeast corner of Union and Prince streets, a lot on Wales Alley, and three houses and lots at the corner of Cameron and Alfred streets. McVeigh was in trouble. He fled to Richmond with his family and his holdings were confiscated and sold for federal taxes beginning in January of 1864. Loyal to the South, he was still in Richmond on April 26, 1865.¹⁹²

The properties that were confiscated are listed here by street locations:

South Saint Asaph Street

1. 209 South Saint Asaph Street. On February 10, 1851, William N. McVeigh had bought the house from John W. Stewart and Mary of Gerardstown, Berkeley County, for \$1,000. It was frame, and McVeigh soon replaced it with brick.¹⁹³ Bounds were the same as today: starting 116 feet 4 inches south of Prince Street, facing 32 feet on Saint Asaph Street and running west 123 feet 5 inches. Proceeding under the Congressional Act of 1862, U. S. Marshal John Underwood on April 11, 1864 sold the house to William A. Duncan for \$1,700.¹⁹⁴ (Duncan was a long-time resident of Alexandria, married to Elizabeth Virginia Blacklock.) In a series of transactions, on February 25, 1865, Sheriff Samuel Garwood confirmed the sale to John B. Alley for \$700, Alley transferred to Duncan¹⁹⁵ and Duncan sold back to John Underwood on behalf of Edward Underwood for \$5,000 on April 5, 1865.¹⁹⁶ In 1867 Edward Underwood was listed as the owner, house valued at \$7,000.¹⁹⁷ William McVeigh regained possession in 1878.
2. 211 South Saint Asaph. This two-story brick dwelling with dependencies had been bought by McVeigh from Edward Daingerfield on October 14, 1847 for \$6,000. Bounds: starting 121 feet 2 inches north of Duke Street, going north 89 feet 2 inches and west to a board fence and brick stable.¹⁹⁸

(In 1960 the frontage was 93 feet 6½ inches. Presently the bounds start 190 feet 4 inches south of Prince Street, extend 51 feet 6 inches farther south, and west 123 feet 5 inches.)¹⁹⁹ John Underwood sold to Mrs. Maria G. Underwood on April 11, 1864 for \$2,850, including a brick stable. She was his wife.²⁰⁰ On February 25, 1865 Sheriff Samuel Garwood confirmed the sale through John B. Alley.²⁰¹ According to the Tax Book for 1867 the house was worth \$7,000. On February 23, 1872 the Underwoods sold it to Erasmus D. Force of Louisville, Kentucky.²⁰² This house was the home of William N. McVeigh.

By 1878 McVeigh had regained possession of both 209 and 211, which were valued at \$16,000.²⁰³

Cameron Street

McVeigh and his brother James had bought a vacant lot at the northwest corner of Alfred and Cameron streets for \$600 on September 12, 1845, facing 50 feet on Cameron Street and 75 feet on Alfred Street, on which they built three houses numbered 183, 185, and 187.²⁰⁴ (They are now 907, 909, and 911 Cameron Street.) They were confiscated and sold by the U. S. Marshal on April 11, 1864: Number 183 to Andrew Jamieson, trustee for Marian W. Pollard, wife of sail maker J. Henry Pollard, for \$360; number 185 to Thomas Dwyer for \$375; and number 187 to James B. Williamson for \$190.²⁰⁵ In 1861 they had been valued at a total of \$3,200.²⁰⁶ McVeigh bought number 187 back at public auction on February 15, 1876 for \$550, and brother James sold his interest to him for \$250.²⁰⁷ In 1878 the tax books valued 183 and 185 at \$1,500 and 187 at \$500.

King Street

Four properties on King Street were confiscated:

1. An irregular lot at the northeast corner of Royal and King streets was sold by the U. S. Marshal on April 11, 1864 to Lewis McKenzie for \$2,800. He sold on September 28, 1865 to George K. Witmer (1822-1901).²⁰⁸ McKenzie in 1860 was President of Alexandria Board of Common Council and in 1870 was President of First National Bank.²⁰⁹ When the McVeigh brothers bought the lot on December 3, 1858 from George W. Keating, the bounds were described by names of neighbors Jones and Buckingham rather than by numbers of feet.²¹⁰

2. A half-acre of ground at the southeast corner of King and Henry streets measuring 123 feet 5 inches on King Street and 176 feet 7 inches on South Henry Street was bought by McVeigh and then-partner John J. Wheat for \$1,050.²¹¹ They then developed this property, which had an existing building dubbed “Old Castle” or “Scholfield’s Castle” standing on the corner. Once a grocery store, Old Castle served variously as a beer hall and coach factory.²¹² It was pulled down in 1866. McVeigh lost this property on April 13, 1864 when the U. S. Marshal sold it to Thomas Sayles for \$450. Sayles transferred title to the Orange & Alexandria Rail Road for a depot on the corner.²¹³ By December 9, 1865 McVeigh had recovered the property by unrecorded deed, and he, with John J. Wheat and Henry Cook, sold the corner property (49 feet 5 inches on King Street and 100 feet on South Henry Street) to the railroad for \$3,000.²¹⁴
3. Across the street near the northeast corner of King and Henry streets was a building numbered (today) 1019 King Street. Only 15 feet 4½ inches on King Street, it began 47 feet east of the corner at Henry Street and ran north 100 feet.²¹⁵ McVeigh had bought it for \$495 on September 14, 1846 from Benjamin Waters, administrator of the will of Andrew Scholfield. The U. S. Marshall confiscated it and sold on April 11, 1864 to Martin Cannon for \$425, who sold to Andrew Englehart and James Caraker for \$600. Caraker resold to Richard Windsor on April 30, 1866 for \$1,000.²¹⁶ At the end of the war, and by unrecorded deed, this property reverted to McVeigh and in 1878 was valued on the tax books at \$500. McVeigh sold it in 1886 to Joseph Hullett for \$510.²¹⁷
4. A very old building at 921 King Street (old number 223) which was built in 1797 and is still standing was sold by the U. S. Marshal on April 11, 1864 to Morris Murphy for \$1,600. Murphy held it until July 31, 1865 and resold to Richard Windsor for \$1,800.²¹⁸ McVeigh had acquired it at public auction on November 11, 1857 from William H. Fowle, who had obtained title through a default in a loan from James A. English amounting to over \$2,000. Title was clouded by a chancery suit brought by English, when the court ordered a further auction and McVeigh paid an

additional \$3,525.²¹⁹ This brick building was worth every penny of its assessed value of \$5,000 from 1861 to 1864. McVeigh regained his property by 1878 in an unrecorded deed and resold in 1883 to John T. Cox for \$2,100.²²⁰

Wales Alley

McVeigh lost two alley lots on Wales which he never recovered. Wales Alley lies south of and parallel to King Street and runs between Lee (Water) and Union streets.

1. One began 93 feet west of Union Street and faced 26 feet onto Wales, with a depth of 40 feet. It had been purchased by McVeigh on November 5, 1853 from Benjamin F. Price for \$600.²²¹
2. The other was a large rectangular lot containing an old brewery. It ran at the top of the alley west on its north side for 240 feet, turning north 38 feet 1¾ inches. Bought by McVeigh on October 10, 1852 with partner Samuel Lunt at public auction for \$420,²²² it was sold February 25, 1865 by Sheriff Samuel Garwood to John B. Alley of Massachusetts for \$2,418.²²³

Prince Street

Three historic houses on Prince Street belonging to William McVeigh were confiscated by the Federal government. Before 1888 they were numbered 52, 96, and 98, and after 1888 became 210, 412, and 414. The two latter houses bear McVeigh's distinctive trademark, a curved wall tying the front part of the house to the back ell.

1. 210 Prince Street, built in 1786, with McVeigh acquiring it from Farmers Bank for \$2,000 on a defaulted mortgage.²²⁴ It stands on the original town lot number 64, laid out in 1749. U. S. Marshal John Underwood sold it on March 10, 1864 for \$950 to Mary Ann Cheney and Theodore Teed, who later gave title to Mrs. Cheney for \$750.²²⁵ At the end of the war McVeigh regained possession by unrecorded deed. It was valued in 1878 in tax records at \$3,500. He sold it on December 7, 1883 to Charles William Wattles (d.1887) for \$2,000.²²⁶
2. 412 and 414 Prince Street lie on a lot bought by McVeigh at public auction of October 3, 1852 for \$1,735.²²⁷ On it was a small frame house which McVeigh demolished. He then built two substantial brick houses, still standing,

which were finished in April of 1852, actually six months before recording the Deed of Bargain and Sale.²²⁸ These houses are directly across the street from 415 Prince Street, headquarters of the Restored Government of Virginia during the Civil War.

412 Prince Street was sold by the U. S. Marshal to Edward J. Underwood for \$1975 on April 11, 1864.²²⁹ The same day, the Marshal sold 414 Prince Street to Charles N. Gregory for \$1,500.²³⁰ In a curious mix up of land deals, Sheriff Samuel Garwood sold the house to Oakes Ames of Massachusetts for \$700 on May 10, 1864. Ames transferred title to Gregory.²³¹ These two houses had been appraised by the City Tax Assessor in 1861 as worth a combined \$12,000. When returned to McVeigh after the war (by unrecorded deed), the value had shrunk by 1879 to a total of \$5,000. In 1881 McVeigh sold number 412 to Richard Havenner for \$4,000 and number 414 to H. Rozier Dulany in 1888 for \$3,000.²³²

Royal Street

On November 24, 1860 McVeigh and partner William H. Fowle bought a tenement and lot of ground on Royal Street at public auction for \$2,615.²³³ (This building no longer stands, as it stood just north on King Street on North Royal Street, and was demolished during the urban renewal of the 1960s.) Confiscated in 1863, it was sold by the U. S. Marshal on July 19, 1864 to William A. Duncan for \$900.²³⁴ At the time it was being used as a shoe store and factory run by Henry L. Simpson. Duncan resold to Samuel Tilston of Washington, D. C., on September 5, 1864 for \$1,240.²³⁵ The value from 1871 to 1878 in the city tax books was \$4,000. McVeigh recovered the building and willed it to his son.

Union Street

At various times McVeigh purchased lots on Union Street near the waterfront in connection with his business as a wholesale merchant, and erected wharves for the unloading of merchandise from seagoing vessels and warehouses for holding it. He lost all this property and recovered very little. For clarity, the possessions are researched as on either South Union Street or North Union Street, either side of King Street.

South Union Street

1. Northeast corner of Prince and Union streets, a "ground, wharf and deck" belonging to John Harper in 1797 and inherited by Nancy Harper Wells. Bought on February 23,

- 1843 by McVeigh for \$1,666 and 2/3 cents.²³⁶ Sold by the U. S. Marshal on March 10, 1864 for \$3,850 to three men from Massachusetts: Oakes Ames, John B. Alley, and Samuel Hooper.²³⁷ Recovered by McVeigh, he sold to William E. Clark in 1896.²³⁸
2. Lot and wharf McVeigh had bought from James Chamberlain for \$5,000 on March 8, 1852.²³⁹ Sold by the U. S. Marshal to Samuel Hooper on February 25, 1865 for \$1,100.²⁴⁰
 3. Lot bought at auction in a suit of Briscoe versus Slacum heirs on June 16, 1853 for \$5,200.²⁴¹ Sold by the U. S. Marshal but recovered by McVeigh and sold in 1891 to John Miller.²⁴²
 4. A wharf standing 148 feet 8 inches from Union Street, bought from Lewis McKenzie on June 1, 1858 for \$5,000, on which McVeigh erected two warehouses.²⁴³ Sold by the U. S. Marshal on March 10, 1864 to Ames, Alley, and Hooper for \$3,600.²⁴⁴

North Union Street

McVeigh's purchases here were on the west side of Union Street between Cameron, Queen, and Princess streets:

1. A small lot on the north side, past Queen Street and on the "other side of Conway's bakehouse" was bought for \$1,380 from Robert Jamieson on May 29, 1851 by McVeigh, his brother James, and Francis L. Smith.²⁴⁵ Disposition of this lot has not been found.
2. On December 4, 1851 the brothers paid George H. Smoot \$540.50 for a lot 23 feet 6 inches by 84 feet, standing 95 feet south of Princess Street.²⁴⁶ The U. S. Marshal sold this to Lewis McKenzie for \$200 on April 11, 1864.²⁴⁷
3. A large lot abutting the south side of Thompson's Alley and measuring 106 feet 7 inches on Union Street, extending westward 156 feet was bought by the brothers and Francis L. Smith from William Fowle for \$8,000 on April 6, 1854.²⁴⁸ It was confiscated and sold to Lewis McKenzie for \$575.²⁴⁹ McKenzie sold this lot and the small one in (1.) above to Smith on January 20, 1866.²⁵⁰

Wilkes Street

McVeigh owned a lot on the south side of Wilkes Street in the 400 block, between Pitt and Royal streets, which he bought from John F. Price on December 18, 1855, paying \$1,200. On it he erected a house

then numbered 86.²⁵¹ The property began 117 feet 8½ inches east of Pitt Street, ran 15 feet 6 inches on Wilkes Street, and was 90 feet deep. The U. S. Marshal confiscated the house and sold it on April 11, 1864 to Robert Jaggard, trustee for Elizabeth Jaggard, for \$385.²⁵² McVeigh recovered the property by unrecorded deed. It was sold after his death by his executor to Martin Lawler in 1890 at public auction for \$400.²⁵³ See also his properties in (then) Fairfax County.

W. R. Miller

A lot at corner of Duke and South Payne streets belonging to W. R. Miller was confiscated and sold by the Tax Commissioners for unpaid federal tax on February 29, 1864 to William A. Duncan. Valued at \$300, it went for \$150.²⁵⁴ Ten years later, Duncan, of Fairfax County, made an agreement with John Underwood (who had acted as U. S. Marshal during the Civil War) of Prince William County on Underwood's undivided moiety in the lot. The lot fronted 60 feet on Duke Street at the intersection of Payne Street and ran north on Payne Street 100 feet to a 12-foot alley.²⁵⁵ The agreement between Duncan and Underwood mattered little, for the lot was repossessed by the city on June 18, 1879 for unpaid local tax totaling \$88.83. Auction was held by S. K. Field, Collector of the Southern District.²⁵⁶

John T. Nalls (1827-1912)

John T. Nalls was a master carpenter. He worked for Midland Car Shops and was given a gold-headed cane when he retired at age 62.²⁵⁷ He lived to the grand old age of 85. He was married twice—to Amelia ____ (d. 1887) and to Maria E. Murray (1851-1904).²⁵⁸ His home in the 100 block of North Fayette Street was confiscated February 29, 1864 for unpaid federal tax and was sold to George C. Hewes, superintendent of the Gas Company,²⁵⁹ for \$355, although it had been valued at \$700.²⁶⁰ The house lot was 96 feet 7 inches south of the intersection of Cameron and North Fayette streets, fronting Fayette Street for 80 feet and extending west 80 feet to a 10-foot alley. Hewes assigned all right and title to Nalls on September 20, 1865 as a trustee for Nalls' wife Amelia, Nalls paying him \$500. The following February 14, Nalls had regained full title to the property, and noted he had bought it originally from the Common Council in 1852.²⁶¹ In March of 1866 the tax value was \$700.

Milton Y. Partlow (b. 1828; living in 1866)

Milton Partlow was a prominent merchant. Son of John and Mary Partlow, he at age 29 married Mary E. Lambert, age 25, who was a daughter of Benjamin Lambert, one of Alexandria's chief merchants. The date was July 9, 1857.²⁶²

Partlow lost three properties for unpaid federal tax:

1. A lot at the northeast corner of Cameron and Pitt streets, 18 feet on Cameron Street and 80 feet on Pitt Street, bought for \$660 by Thomas Lannon of Alexandria.²⁶³ On August 14, 1865, at the end of the war, Cannon obtained clear title by paying Partlow \$1,620.²⁶⁴
2. The same date of October 22, 1864, U. S. Marshal Underwood sold a house and lot at 218 South Royal Street (present number) to William B. Entwisle for \$1,225. The location was 104 feet 6 inches north of Duke Street, facing Royal Street 31 feet, running back along an alley for 91 feet 6 inches, and was "subject to the right of water passage," a curious phrase.²⁶⁵ Entwisle received clear title on March 8, 1866 by paying Partlow \$2,500.²⁶⁶
3. That October day was a bad one for Partlow, as Underwood also sold his house and lot at 609 Queen Street (old number 123 before 1888) to Frederick Sloffer for \$500.²⁶⁷ This house was built about 1810; the lot began 100 feet east of North Washington Street, fronted Queen Street 20 feet, and ran north 83 feet to a 10-foot alley. Sloffer and Partlow and his wife sold November 18, 1865 to George Duffey for \$1,750 in trust for Louisa Swaine, wife of Francis G. Swaine.²⁶⁸

John L. Pascoe and Edward Sangster

Although their business relationship has not been found, Pascoe and Sangster owned a lot at the southeast corner of Prince and West streets which was confiscated and sold by the U. S. Marshal for \$120 to W. A. Duncan on July 19, 1864.²⁶⁹ It fronted Prince Street 123 feet 5 inches and ran south on West Street 176 feet 7 inches, covering half an acre. Tax records for 1866 show its value at \$1,000. It is possible that they recovered their property, for *Land & Personal Property Tax Book for 1866* show they owned three houses on West Street. Pascoe and Sangster were trustees of Methodist Episcopal Church South.²⁷⁰

Charles Lewis Powell (1804-1896)

Charles Powell was the son of Cuthbert Powell of Llangollen, Loudoun County. He lost two sons in the Civil War: Charles, who served in the CSA and died at Warrenton Springs on August 26, 1862, and Lloyd, who served in CSA Company F, 2nd Regiment, Virginia Volunteers, and who fell at Manassas on July 21, 1861.²⁷¹

These tragic losses were compounded by confiscation of three lots on Franklin Street and the water which were then sold to A. J. Russell, a native of Livingston County, New York, and John Y. Smith on February 29, 1864. Smith later sold all three to Russell for \$500.²⁷²

1. A lot on the Potomac River and the Strand. Worth \$100, it sold for \$65.²⁷³ Russell on December 29, 1865 sold his rights to all three lots to Thomas D. Hays of Great Bend, Pennsylvania, for \$500. There were three tenements involved.²⁷⁴
2. A lot on Franklin and Union streets and the Strand worth \$300 went for \$225.²⁷⁵
3. A third lot on the Strand was sold for \$300.²⁷⁶

Although the tax records for 1866 and 1867 record Powell as owner of the lots, valued at \$1,000, he apparently did not keep up the local taxes. On June 18, 1879 an auction was ordered by S. K. Field, Commissioner of Sale, for delinquent taxes of \$14.81, and the three lots were turned back to the city.²⁷⁷

James H. Reid (ca. 1844-1869)

James Henry Reid enlisted as a soldier in the CSA and served at Otey Battery in Richmond, Virginia. He (or possibly his father of the same name) owned three properties which were confiscated and sold:

1. One-fourth of a square of land fronting Alfred Street 176 feet 7 inches and 123 feet 5 inches on Wilkes Street. Sold July 19, 1864 to W. A. Duncan for \$70.²⁷⁸ Resold to Travis B. Pinn on April 1, 1865.²⁷⁹
2. One-fourth square fronting 176 feet 7 inches on Alfred Street and 123 feet 5 inches on Wolfe Street, sold the same day to Duncan for \$90.²⁸⁰ (These two parcels represented one acre of prime land.)
3. A lot on Alfred Street, commencing 100 feet from the southeast corner of King Street and continuing south 100 feet,

then east for 116 feet to an alley. Sold to Charles Gregory for \$600 on April 11, 1864.²⁸¹ This lot was recovered by Reid on December 26, 1865 by paying Gregory \$1,132.41.²⁸² The tax book for 1866 records Reid as the owner of two houses on South Alfred Street worth \$3,000.

On December 10, 1868 he married Beulah Starr Reese.²⁸³ Born about 1844, he died on May 19, 1869.²⁸⁴

John Riston

According to a city directory for 1860, John Riston was a laborer living on Royal Street near Wolfe Street. On November 26, 1839, he was bonded to marry Ann Williams.²⁸⁵ Two houses at the corner of South Saint Asaph and Wilkes streets, belonging to his estate and valued at \$600, were sold to Aaron Brunn for \$585 on February 29, 1864.²⁸⁶ Brunn removed to Charlottesville, Virginia, and placed all his property in trust with Drury Wood on February 1, 1864 to be sold or to be placed in public auction to satisfy his debts.²⁸⁷ Tax records for 1866 show he still owned them.

J. M. Roseberry

Nothing can be learned about J. M. Roseberry except that he was the owner of record of a house in the 1200 block of King Street valued at \$1,000 which was sold to Theodore Jacobs on March 1, 1864 for \$1,155.²⁸⁸

Edward Sangster

Edward Sangster lost two properties in addition to the one he owned with John L. Pascoe. (See Pascoe and Sangster.) His house at Prince and West streets, valued at \$1,300, was sold to W. A. Duncan on March 1, 1864 for \$725.²⁸⁹ The other was a building at 217 King Street (probably number 915 today) which was sold in February of 1864 to Charles A. Ware and Garret Hulst. Valued at \$4,000, it sold for \$4,275. A substantial building, on the north side of King Street, it was the fifth building east of Patrick Street.²⁹⁰ Charles A. Ware in 1860 owned a livery stable in the 100 block of North Washington Street, east side.²⁹¹

J. M. Semmes

On March 1, 1864, a small lot in the 400 block of North Patrick Street, west side, belonging to J. M. Semmes was sold by the Tax Commissioners for unpaid federal tax to G. R. Gensell for \$75. It started 80 feet north of Princess Street on Patrick Street and ran westward 115 feet 11 inches

to a 15-foot alley.²⁹² One month later, on April 4, Gensell sold to George Gill, who on June 20, 1864 resold to Alexander Benedict and John Albee for \$120.²⁹³ Benedict and Albee profited by selling September 27 to Orrin H. Bidwell for \$900.²⁹⁴ Bidwell resold on October 28, 1865 to John Summers for \$1,000; Bidwell was then living in Petersburg, Virginia.²⁹⁵ Thus this small lot changed hands four times within a year and a half. John Summers (1803-1880) was a coach maker. He was buried in the cemetery of Methodist Protestant Church.²⁹⁶

Sophia Semmes

Sophia Semmes was the wife of Dr. Thomas Semmes of Mount Eagle, Fairfax, to whom she was married on June 28, 1808.²⁹⁷ She was the daughter of John Potts (1760-1809), gentleman farmer and builder of the Robert E. Lee home on Oronoco Street. She died on July 13, 1839 at age 54 and was buried in Christ Church Cemetery off Wilkes Street with her husband Thomas Semmes (1812-1843).²⁹⁸ A building on Duke and Union streets still recorded as in her estate was sold February 29, 1864 to partners in trade Reynolds and Slingerland. Valued at \$500, it sold for the same amount.²⁹⁹ Tax records for 1866 assessed it at \$800.

George W. Slacum (died March 9, 1861)

George W. Slacum was one of the nine children of wealthy landowner George Slacum and his wife Jane Howard. His sister Jane Slacum (1804-1874) married Walter Briscoe in 1825.³⁰⁰ A lot belonging to George W. Slacum and valued at \$200 was sold for unpaid federal tax on February 29, 1864 to W. W. Lathrop for \$165.³⁰¹ Note that this was almost three years after George had died. Sister Jane then redeemed the property on September 21, 1865 by paying tax of \$5.57.³⁰² Another of his properties, a lot on Water (Lee) Street, not further identified, was sold the same day to Daniel B. Carpenter. Valued at \$150, it went for \$85.³⁰³ It also was redeemed by Jane Briscoe on September 21, 1865 by giving the oath of allegiance to the Federal government, and paying tax and penalty of \$4.99.³⁰⁴

Eliza J. Smith

A house on Pitt Street valued at \$1,000 was sold for unpaid tax in February 1864 to George W. Chase for \$3,000. This must have been a substantial house for the price, but unfortunately cannot be located

since no boundaries of the lot were given. Neither can Eliza J. Smith be identified.³⁰⁵ Tax records show that Chase was still owner of the house in 1867, valued at \$4,000.³⁰⁶

R. M. Smith and J. M. Smith

R. M. Smith and J. M. Smith, Alexandria citizens otherwise not identified, were owners of a house on South Royal Street between King and Prince streets, 100 block. Standing on original town lot number 54, it was valued at \$3,500 and was sold to David Turner for \$1,750 on March 1, 1864.³⁰⁷ This may have been the house at 114 South Royal Street. Measuring 120 feet from King Street and at the south side of a 20-foot alley, it ran east 123 feet 5 inches, thence south 31 feet, and back to Royal Street.

On August 31, 1867 Turner and his wife Elizabeth placed the house in trust with Francis Lee Smith. Turner owed J. D. Admas of Alexandria \$1,000. The loan was to be paid off in 12 months at First National Bank.³⁰⁸ Besides the house itself, items placed in the trust included a printing press, steam engine, piano, two sofas, and numerous other furnishings. The printing press was sold by Turner seven months later on March 26, 1868 to Alexander J. and George A. Wedderburn for \$75.³⁰⁹

R. Sukely

A lot on Duke Street between Union and Water (Lee) streets belonging to a man by the unusual name of R. Sukely was sold for unpaid federal tax on February 29, 1864 to George W. Fortner. Valued at \$200, thus an unimproved lot, it sold for \$150.³¹⁰ Bounds were not stated. George Fortner and wife Amanda held it until July 25, 1865 and sold to John Mullen for \$350.³¹¹ There were two John Mullen's in city records at the time. One died of typhoid fever on April 29, 1888, age 43, gas maker.³¹² The other died January 31, 1868, age 59.³¹³

Lawrence B. Taylor (died 1873)

Lawrence B. Taylor was a prominent citizen of Alexandria who served as mayor from 1850 to 1853 and also represented the city in the Virginia General Assembly.³¹⁴ He owned a handsome brick house at 808 Prince Street (old number 164) which was confiscated and sold to W. A. Duncan for the unbelievably low price of \$90 on July 19, 1864.³¹⁵ The value of the house in 1866 was \$3,500.³¹⁶ In 1867 Duncan was still listed as owner,

and Lawrence Taylor paid only a tithe.³¹⁷ He died in 1873. The resident in 1877 was Mrs. George D. Fowle.³¹⁸

Samuel Popham Thompson

Samuel P. Thompson was a son of former mayor Jonah Thompson and a brother of Julia Thompson, wife of John W. Burke of Burke and Herbert Bank. In 1850 he was living in Cincinnati, Ohio. He married Emeline Slacum, daughter of George Slacum, on October 29, 1821 at St. John's Episcopal Church in Washington, DC.³¹⁹ A building he owned at the corner of Duke and Union streets was confiscated for unpaid federal tax on February 29, 1864 and sold to L. D. Harmon for \$350.³²⁰ Its tax value in 1860 was \$1,000. Most likely it was a warehouse. Lorenzo D. Harmon put all his property in trust with Allen C. Harmon on November 16, 1867 to be sold at public auction if he could not satisfy a debt of \$937.³²¹ Harmon was a lumber dealer.³²²

Henry W. Vandergrift

On April 11, 1864, U. S. Marshal John Underwood sold to Mrs. Eliza Vandergrift for \$1,500 all right to the estate of H. W. Vandergrift.³²³ The house was 39 (old number) South Washington Street between Prince and Duke streets. It no longer stands, but would be better known as the home of Edward Daingerfield, south of the Lyceum, in 1877.³²⁴ Eliza bought the house for Henry, to whom she was doubtless related. On October 3, 1866, the war over, she passed title to him for \$5 and assumption of a debt of \$1,628.75 due John B. Daingerfield on a Deed of Trust.³²⁵ In 1867 the house was valued at \$7,000.³²⁶

Thomas Waddy (born ca. 1810)

A lot on "Lee and alley" worth \$250 and charged to Thomas Waddy was sold March 1, 1864 for unpaid federal tax to L. E. Chittenden for \$100.³²⁷ A reversion of title has not been found. In 1870 Thomas Waddy, shoemaker, had a shop at 15 South Union Street (old number before 1888).³²⁸ He was married twice: to Eliza Walker on May 13, 1841, who died of cancer in 1857, age 30, according to the City Death Register and to Ann Elizabeth Scott on October 31, 1863. The latter marriage record states he was a native of Northumberland County, Virginia, and was a cordwainer (shoemaker), age 53.³²⁹ He is not to be confused with another Thomas Waddy, also a shoemaker, who died in 1885 of consumption, age 60.³³⁰

George Washington

A house and lot at 221 King Street (probably number 919 today) and belonging to George Washington was sold for unpaid federal tax on March 1, 1864 to John H. Gheen for \$3,410.³³¹ It stood on the north side of King Street, third east of the corner of North Patrick Street, fronting King Street 25 feet 6 inches and running north 100 feet to a 12-foot alley. On March 21, 1873 Gheen paid Washington an additional \$5 to clear title, as Washington's wife Sally owned one moiety in the property.³³²

In 1860 George Washington served on the Alexandria Board of Common Council.³³³ Christ Church registers show him buried in the church cemetery off Wilkes Street in 1896, and that he was a son of Lawrence Washington (1791-1875) and Sarah Tayloe (1800-1886). Also that he served in the CSA in the Black Horse Cavalry. This record coincides with the Register of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, which relates that he was a soldier in the CSA, was born in 1825, and served in Mosby's command. Christ Church Register also shows he married Sallie Foote Massie (1832-1907) in 1852.³³⁴

Belinda Watson

House and lot on Gibbon Street were mistakenly sold by the U. S. Tax Commission on February 1, 1864. The deed reads "... said to have belonged to Lawrence Coleman ... sold and struck off to John Y. Smith for \$55 ..."³³⁵ Afterwards:

... it appeared that the lot did not belong to L. Coleman but by heirs of Belinda Watson, and occupied by them as a homestead, and there being no tax due and said sale being erroneous, the Commissioner refunded the purchase money and he delivered up the Certificate of Sale 14 June 1865.³³⁶

The exact location of this lot has not been determined. Tax records for 1866, Ward 4, show John Watson, colored, owning a house on Gibbon Street valued at \$200; and Laura Watson, colored, also owning a house on Gibbon Street valued at \$800. Both were probably related to Belinda.

William Whaley (ca. 1811-1870)

William Whaley owned a bus service called Omnibus. It had two routes: one from Alexandria to the District of Columbia; the other to Middleburg and Aldie, Virginia.³³⁷ He died on March 7, 1870, age 59, was buried

in a cemetery in Fairfax County and re-interred in Bethel Cemetery on February 29, 1927.³³⁸ A lot in the 1000 block of Queen Street belonging to Whaley was sold July 19, 1864 to John W. Armstrong of Gloucester County, New Jersey, for \$200.³³⁹ It started 110 feet east of Henry Street, fronted Queen Street 40 feet 10 inches and was 100 feet deep, whether on the north or south side of Queen was not stated. The house reverted to Whaley by 1866. Valued then at \$1,000, it was on the corner of Queen and Patrick streets.³⁴⁰

W. W. Whiting

A lot at Cameron and Lee streets owned by W. W. Whiting and worth \$300 was sold for unpaid federal tax to W. W. Lathrop for \$355 on February 29, 1864.³⁴¹ By 1866 it had reverted to Whiting and was worth \$800.³⁴²

George K. Witmer and Dennis R. Blacklock

Witmer and Blacklock were co-owners of five lots on South Fairfax Street, 700 block, which were sold for unpaid federal tax on July 19, 1864 to F. M. McDonough for \$120. The lots began 103 feet 2 inches north of Jefferson Street. Each fronted on South Fairfax Street for 20 feet and ran east for 123 feet 5 inches.³⁴³ F. M. McDonough was a fish inspector.³⁴⁴

G. K. Witmer recovered three of the lots in 1866 which were valued at a total of \$500.³⁴⁵ Years later, on June 18, 1879, "one-third" of the five lots reverted to the city for delinquent taxes aggregating \$37.80.³⁴⁶ George C. Witmer lived from 1822 to 1901 and was a member of First Presbyterian Church.³⁴⁷ Dennis R. Blacklock was born about 1825 and died in 1870 of consumption. He was a corn merchant, married to Sarah A. Swann, a daughter of wealthy merchant Thomas Swann, on March 4, 1850.³⁴⁸

FAIRFAX COUNTY PROPERTIES CONFISCATED

The list of the following properties taken during the Civil War does not include buildings used for hospitals and troop barracks. It is important to note that a few buildings now bearing an address in Alexandria were in Fairfax County prior to the Civil War, and were annexed by the City of Alexandria in 1915 and 1952. They are clearly marked in this research.

Joseph Bruin (1809-1882)

Joseph Bruin was a slave trader who owned a slave jail and residence



The locations of properties owned by Robert Rollins Fowle (top left), French Forrest (top right), Richard Mason (middle), and William S. Kemper (bottom).

on Little River Turnpike, Fairfax County. In 1915 this area, then called the Village of West End, was annexed by the City of Alexandria and his property is now know as 1707 Duke Street. The slave jail is still standing, and is used as an office building.

In an unusual development, the slave jail became the site of Fairfax County's Court House in 1862. When Civil War erupted in the spring of 1861, Bruin fled town, but was caught and imprisoned in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington, DC. Conditions at Fairfax Court House (now the City of Fairfax) were chaotic. On December 1, 1862, the Justices of the Peace appealed to Governor Francis Pierpoint to move court proceedings away from there because of the "public enemy, subsequent occupation by United States forces, as well as delapidated condition of the Court House." Governor Pierpoint three days later issued a proclamation that approved the move to West End:

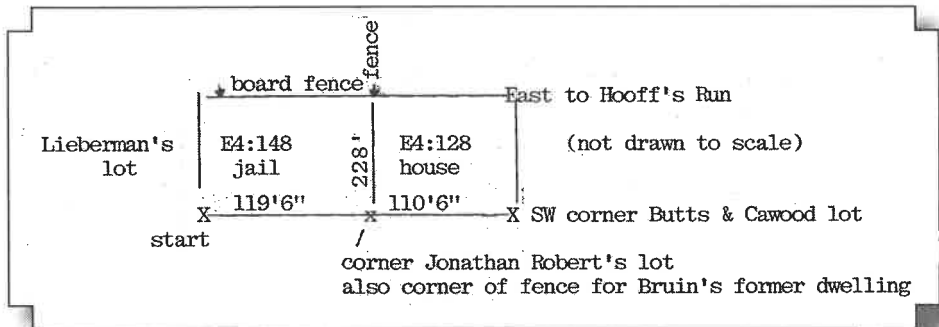
Whereas it is represented to me to be extremely hazardous on account of the proximity of the public enemy to hold the Court for the County of Fairfax in the Court House thereof, therefore I . . . by virtue of the authority vested in me by the 11th section of the Code of Virginia do hereby authorize the Courts for said County to be held in the Village of West End so long as the cause aforesaid shall continue. Due notice will be hereafter given, by proclamation, of the restoring of the sessions of said Court to the County seat of said county as established by law.

Given under my hand the lesser seal of the Commonwealth of the city of Wheeling, this 4th day of December 1862 and in the 87th year of the Commonwealth.

(s) Francis H. Pierpoint³⁴⁹

The actual date Bruin's brick house began to be used as a court house is not known. The *Alexandria Gazette* of July 19, 1865 carried a notice that on July 17 and 18, 1865, Fairfax County Court recorded 12 deeds, two estate inventories, liquor and tavern licenses, tax remissions for 39 citizens, and ordered an election in the Sixth District for four magistrates, one constable, and two overseers of the poorhouse.³⁵⁰ That court proceedings were held in 1864 is revealed in a document dated July 19, 1864, recording that Bruin's property was confiscated by U. S. Marshal John Underwood and sold to John Sherer for \$400.³⁵¹ This was the jail. The same day,

Underwood confiscated Bruin's home and sold it to Jonathan Roberts for \$605.³⁵² A description of the bounds:



Two months before the above *Gazette* notice of court proceedings, the Fairfax County Sheriff informed John Sherer on May 21, 1865 that the court had no further use of the house rented from him for use of the County Court and Circuit Court,³⁵³ yet obviously court hearing were held until July. Sherer held the property until 1869, selling it for \$450.³⁵⁴ When the war was over, Joseph Bruin was allowed to return to his home, although he no longer owned the jail. He died on October 7, 1882, age 71.³⁵⁵ In his heyday he had been well off, as tax records for 1860 show he was worth \$10,000 in real estate and \$10,000 in personal estate, and was a partner with Henry Hill in the firm of Bruin and Hill, slave traders.³⁵⁶

French Forrest (ca. 1795-1866)

On the same day that Bruin's property was confiscated by Federal authorities, July 19, 1864, U. S. Marshal John Underwood sold Clermont, the home of French Forrest, to J. P. Bigelow and Westel Willoughby of Alexandria for \$1,900.³⁵⁷ French Forrest was a commodore in the Confederate States Navy and as such commanded all of Virginia's naval forces. He had left the United States Navy where he had been an admiral.³⁵⁸ His home in a secluded area of Fairfax County was taken for a smallpox hospital for the 61st New York Infantry. The house was plundered, but refurnished with beds for 50 to 60 patients by February 4, 1862.³⁵⁹ Note that this date was more than two years before Clermont was sold. French Forrest died in Georgetown on November 22, 1866, of typhoid fever. He was in his seventy-first year.³⁶⁰ He had married Emily D. Simms on April

23, 1831. An interesting story about her is related that "Poor Mrs. Forrest fled for her life as soon as she heard the Yankees had crossed the Potomac, leaving her breakfast steam hot on the table."³⁶¹

Robert Rollins Fowle (1832-1873)

Rollins Fowle was the youngest son of William H. Fowle, a wealthy merchant of Alexandria. His older brother, William H. Fowle, Jr., suffered greatly by confiscation of his Alexandria properties (see Alexandria section herein). In 1860, Rollins Fowle was a farmer worth \$3,000 in personal estate, and had four slaves and some cattle. On January 1, 1861, he was on a committee which met at Catt's Tavern at the foot of Shuter's Hill to form a new cavalry company in Fairfax County.³⁶² He then served in the CSA from 1861 to 1865,³⁶³ as did two of the sons of his brother William.

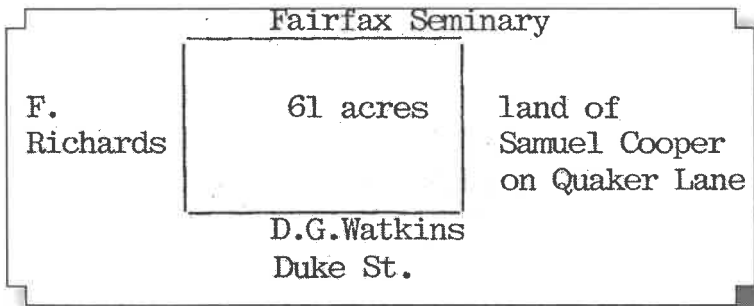
When his father died in 1860, Fowle shared in the partition of the estate.³⁶⁴ Later on, on November 15, 1865, when the war was over, his brothers William and George gave him 192 acres of property, located 5½ miles from Alexandria, which had been seized from their father.³⁶⁵ This act of confiscation was not recorded in Fairfax County records. Mr. Fowle, Sr., had paid Joseph Broders \$6,210.95 for it on March 3, 1859, the deed noting it was on the north side [error, south], corner to the land of John Broders, Thomas Ogden, and Samuel Kilson.³⁶⁶ Rollins Fowle died a young man, age 40, of a heart attack, at his home near Franconia Road. His wife, Barbara, daughter of Dr. Addison E. Saunders, survived him.³⁶⁷ His last public vote was recorded in Pulman's District, 3rd Magisterial District, in 1869.³⁶⁸

Arthur Herbert (1829-1919)

Arthur Herbert was one of the heroes of the Civil War. His first public record was that he voted in the West End in 1859. He served in the CSA as a colonel and was wounded several times, first at the Battle of Drury's Bluff. Commanding the 17th Virginia Infantry, he served in many battles besides that at Drewry's Bluff: Blackburn's Ford, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Second Battle of Manassas, Battle of Sharpsburg, and that at Boonsboro—and was with General Lee at Appomattox.³⁶⁹

As a young man, he had bought a house and 57¼ acres in Fairfax County on Seminary Road and named his home Muckcross.³⁷⁰ (This area was annexed in 1952 and is now in the City of Alexandria.) On July

19, 1864 U. S. Marshal John Underwood confiscated his home and sold it to William Silvey of the U. S. Army for \$125.³⁷¹ Silvey held it until October 9, 1865 and sold two lots totaling 69 acres to George K. Witmer for \$480.³⁷² The property was said to be of this description:



Witmer had also suffered the loss of property by confiscation during the Civil War. Note that when he bought Muckcross, the war was over.

When Colonel Herbert returned home after Appomattox, it was to find that Muckcross had been destroyed by the Yankees and a fort called Fort Worth had taken its place. Fort Worth soon disappeared, whether taken down piece by piece by Herbert is not known. He rebuilt his beloved home, however, and it stands today at 4007 Moss Place in the exact spot. Herbert died at home at age 90. Besides his distinguished war service, he had had a prominent place in the City of Alexandria as the co-founder of Burke and Herbert Bank in 1852 and was active in affairs at the Seminary and Episcopal High School. By his wife, Alice Gregory (1845-1922), he fathered five daughters.³⁷³ A faithful member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, he was a vestryman for two years after the war.³⁷⁴

Samuel R. Johnston (March 16, 1833-December 24, 1899)

On July 19, 1864, U. S. Marshal John Underwood confiscated 350½ acres on Hunting Creek called West Grove which—the deed read—belonged to Samuel Richard Johnston, and sold it to Joseph Millard of Alexandria for \$1,525.³⁷⁵ The deed was in error, for West Grove actually belonged to Samuel's brother, George, who in 1859 had bought it from a third brother, John.³⁷⁶ This area was then in Fairfax County but in 1952 was annexed by the City of Alexandria.

Samuel Johnston had been spotted as a "Rebel," for in 1859 he was a first lieutenant in the Belle Haven Dragoons, Rollins Fowle having given security. Samuel was living at West Grove and there married Mary Ege, daughter of Michael Ege of Cumberland County, Maryland. In 1859 Samuel was a civil engineer in Fairfax County and, two years later, voted for secession. He joined the CSA in the Quartermaster Department and rose to be a colonel.³⁷⁷

At the end of the war he became a resident of Alexandria, living first on South Washington Street in 1870, and six years later on Prince Street.³⁷⁸ Neither of his homes is extant. In 1876 his occupation was listed as "farmer." By Mary Ege he had four children. She died in 1879 and he married Sara Campbell Watts (d. 1931), by whom he had another child who died as an infant. The Johnston family is buried in the cemetery of First Presbyterian Church off Wilkes Street, although Samuel was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.³⁷⁹

William S. Kemper (ca. 1805-1870)

William S. Kemper was colonel in the CSA.³⁸⁰ On July 19, 1864 his estate in Fairfax County, which was part of the George Brent patent on the north branch of Little Hunting Creek, was confiscated and sold by U. S. Marshal John Underwood to William A. Duncan of Alexandria for \$150.³⁸¹ Kemper recovered his property from Duncan on December 21, 1865 for \$160, the deed noting acreage of 213½ acres plus another 27½ adjoining.³⁸² This property was know as Clifton, located on the east side of (modern day) Route 1 near Huntley. Clifton was demolished before he was able to reclaim it.³⁸³ Tax records for 1860 show Kemper was then worth \$6,000 in real estate and \$4,000 in personal estate, and was a farmer of Fauquier County. He bought Clifton for \$9,000 on March 5, 1860. The next year, when war threatened, he went to the polls at West End and voted for secession on May 23, 1861. In 1860 he was age 55, had a wife Sarah, age 53, a daughter named Charlotte, age 23, and a son William H., age 20.³⁸⁴ His son served in the CSA.

Kemper had owned other properties. In 1858 he bought from famed teacher Benjamin Hallowell for \$12,500 the Alexandria Boarding School, then on the east side of North Washington Street in the 200 block. Included were all the "apparatus, school furniture, and furnishings."³⁸⁵ Kemper

then was of Orange County. When he died, his home was at Fair Oaks in Culpeper County.³⁸⁶ The date was August 17, 1870. He was in his sixty-fifth year.³⁸⁷

Murray Mason (ca. 1808-1875)

In 1860 Murray Mason was 52 years old and was in the United States Navy. He voted for secession at West End in an estate called Chestnut Hill, Fairfax County, where he maintained seven slaves on 192 acres.³⁸⁸ He sided with the Confederates and was a captain in the Confederate Navy. On July 19, 1864, U. S. Marshal John Underwood sold Chestnut Hill to Adelaide M. Tuttle of Washington, DC, for \$750.³⁸⁹ Murray Mason was married on December 7, 1837 to Clara Forsyth (1810-1875), daughter of the Honorable John Forsyth,³⁹⁰ and had two daughters, Fannie and Nannie. He died of pneumonia, his obituary noting he was the son of John Mason “of Clermont,” an error for “Analaston.” He was a grandson of George Mason, a fact not noted in the newspaper.³⁹¹

Richard C. Mason (1793-1869)

Richard Chichester Mason was the son of Thomson Mason and Sarah Chichester, and the grandson of George Mason of Gunston Hall. He had a distinguished career. In 1827 he was in Virginia’s House of Delegates, was a sheriff in 1847, and, by profession, was a physician. In 1860 he was worth \$25,000 in real estate and the same in personal estate, was married to Lucy Bolling Randolph (born ca. 1797), and had three sons and two daughters: Landon, age 20; Randolph, age 33; William, age 17; Eliza; age 24; and Mary, age 22.³⁹²

In 1861 he voted with the South for secession.³⁹³ Two years later his home, Oakley, was burned by incendiaries.³⁹⁴ On July 19, 1864, Marshal John Underwood confiscated Mason’s estate and sold it to William A. Duncan of Alexandria for \$2,150.³⁹⁵ The acreage comprised 800 acres south of Hunting Creek turnpike road, bounded on the north by Dogue Run, “being the same lot inherited from his father Thomson Mason”, plus another 100 acres and a house. See page 44 for location.

William N. McVeigh (1803-1899)

William Newton McVeigh lost heavily in the Civil War. (See Alexandria section for his losses there.) Two more properties which were then in Fairfax County but which were annexed in 1866 were confiscated by U. S.

Marshal John Underwood. On April 11, 1864—the first dated transaction of this kind in Fairfax County records—a lot belonging to McVeigh on the south side of Jefferson Street between Columbus and Washington streets was sold to Enoch Grayson of Fairfax County for \$410.³⁹⁶ On July 6, 1864 Grayson sold part of the lot for \$100 to John Gray.³⁹⁷ The same day of April 11, Underwood sold to Charles Cheney and Theodore Teed of Alexandria for \$190 a city block comprising 2 acres and bounded by Green, Church, Columbus, and Alfred streets.³⁹⁸ McVeigh died at age 86 of cancer and was buried in Ivy Hill Cemetery with his wife, Jane, and son William.³⁹⁹

George H. Padgett (died 1866)

George H. Padgett had been a Justice of Fairfax Court from 1852 to 1860 when he voted for secession in West End.⁴⁰⁰ He was then a marked man, and subsequently lost three properties, all on July 19, 1864. Otis Smith paid \$145 for a lot in Fairfax County on the north side of the “new turnpike road leading from Alexandria to Centreville,” consisting of 7 acres.⁴⁰¹ Smith also paid \$200 for 4 acres 20 poles adjacent to Pearson’s Patent, Bright’s lot, and Alexander’s line in Fairfax County.⁴⁰² (This area was annexed by the City of Alexandria in 1930.) The third sale went to Barnard McNeill of Fairfax County for \$175: the estate of George H. Padgett on North side of Little River Turnpike near the turnpike gate.⁴⁰³ This was probably in West End, as Padgett was the toll gatherer.

Padgett’s wife was Mary E. French, who he married on December 11, 1851. (After he died, she married Charles L. Godfrey, Jr., of Prince William County.) George’s children by Mary were Catherine, Brooke, Martha A. (who married John Crump), and Lucretia (who married James Coxon).⁴⁰⁴ George died on September 21, 1866, at Orange Court House. He was buried in Alexandria in the Methodist Protestant Cemetery.

Richard Rotchford (1830-1896)

Richard Rotchford was a brewer who lived in West End. (See the map of West End on page 45.) He voted for secession in 1861 at Falls Church. That year he was reported to have one slave. He left home to serve the CSA in Danville, Virginia, in the Ordnance Depot.⁴⁰⁵ Subsequently, all of his properties were confiscated. At the time, they were in Fairfax County but were annexed into the City of Alexandria in 1915.

On July 19, 1864 U. S. Marshal John Underwood sold all of them to Thomas Dwyer of Alexandria:

1. For \$380 the estate of Richard Rochford [*sic*] on north side of Middle Turnpike Road, 44 acres.⁴⁰⁶
2. For \$195, land off Duke Street “on which there is a Deep Lager beer Cellar and frame house.”⁴⁰⁷
3. For \$800, estate in Village of West End, twenty acres 102p bounded on North by Little River Turnpike and Mrs. Zimmerman’s lot, South by H. Craik.⁴⁰⁸

Rotchford survived the Civil War and lived another 31 years. Before he went off to war he had married on January 1, 1852, Pamela R. who was the daughter of Captain Job Corson of Alexandria.⁴⁰⁹ They lived at that time at 1220 Prince Street, not far from his brewery. They had eight children: Janipher (born 1853-living in 1873), Bartholomew Corson (born 1855), Francis (born 1857), Helen Mary (1868-1873), Annie (born 1871), Sumter (born and died 1873), James (born and died 1887), and John F. (age 22 in 1879).⁴¹⁰ After the war, the Richard Rotchford family lived on Ox Road, Fairfax County, in a house two miles northwest with the intersection with Telegraph Road, according to a contemporary map of Lee District. He was trustee for the school next door from 1870-1871.⁴¹¹ He was buried in St. Mary’s Catholic Cemetery, as was his wife, whose name is spelled Permeer in church records and who is said to have been born on December 4, 1834 and to have died in 1910.

Ellen Marr Whiting (ca. 1817-1903)

Ellen Marr Whiting was a Southern woman who never married. She was related to several noted families: Carlyles, Fairfaxes, and Herberts. She was the daughter of Carlyle Whiting (ca. 1778-1841) and Sarah Manly Little (died 1835) of Morven Hall and was the eighth of their nine children. She was also the great-granddaughter of John Carlyle, a founder of Alexandria.⁴¹² Her father was an early member of St. Paul’s Episcopal Church in 1813, was a pew holder in 1820, and a vestryman.

Her property on Braddock Road, then in Fairfax County but as of 1952 in Alexandria, was in the area now called Bradlee. On July 19, 1864, U. S. Marshal John Underwood confiscated her property and sold it to Walter B. Dobson of Washington, DC, for \$255.⁴¹³ Seventeen and 7/8ths acres were involved. The deed related that the land belonged to Ellen M.

Whiting and William Cazenove. Beginning at the west gate of Cassius F. Lee (called Menokin) and 33p from it, the line ran 76 degrees west 36¼ p to Philip Hoof's [*sic*] land and north and west to the land of Cazenove.

Endnotes

- 1 "List of Prisoners confined in Room 11 of Old Capitol Prison between 3 February and 21 March 1862." Fairfax County Archives.
- 2 Deed Books V3 and W3, City of Alexandria Court House Archives.
- 3 National Historical Society, *War of the Rebellion, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Series II, Volume 3, 1985 Reprint.
- 4 *U. S. Supreme Court Reports* 76 U. S. 326, 19L, Ed 672.
- 5 Ruth Lincoln Kaye, *First Two Hundred Years of Alexander Family*, privately printed, 1991, 72 and 72a.
- 6 Alexandria Deed Book (hereafter referred to as ADB) W3:198, Tax Sale #63, Certificate #48; Tax Book, 1867; ADB 10:129.
- 7 ADB W3:197, Tax Sale #61, Certificate #47.
- 8 ADB W3:195, Tax Sale #57, Certificate #51.
- 9 ADB Y3:32, Redemption Certificate #58.
- 10 ADB W3:196, Tax Sale #58, Certificate #52.
- 11 ADB V3:633, Tax Sale #65, Certificate #36.
- 12 ADB W3:199, Tax Sale #66, Certificate #46.
- 13 ADB W3:318, Tax Sale #68, Certificate #23.
- 14 ADB V3:506, Tax Sale #310, Certificate #113.
- 15 Alexandria City Property Tax Books, 1866 and 1867.
- 16 Wesley E. Pippenger, *Husbands and Wives Associated with Early Alexandria, Virginia and the Surrounding Area*, (Westminster, MD: Willow Bend Books, 1992), 21.
- 17 ADB W3:318, Tax Sale 189, Certificate #69.
- 18 ADB 13:325.
- 19 Alexandria County Marriage Register, 1853-1895.
- 20 ADB V3:453, ADB X3:161-163, ADB 4:386.
- 21 ADB V3:356, Tax Sale #188, Certificate #68.
- 22 ADB Y3:435.
- 23 Alexandria City Directory, 1860 and 1871.
- 24 Register St. Mary's Catholic Church.
- 25 ADB V3:413, Tax Sale #187, Certificate #67.
- 26 Alexandria City Directory, 1870.
- 27 ADB W3:492.
- 28 *Alexandria Gazette*, 15-16 September 1854.
- 29 ADB V3:351.

30 ADB X3:161.
 31 *Alexandria Gazette*, 9, 10, and 15 August 1877.
 32 ADB R3:137.
 33 ADB V3:350-351, Tax Sale #94, Certificate #32.
 34 U. S. Supreme Court, op cit [see Endnote #4]; ADB 13:283.
 35 Virginia Directory and Business Register 1852.
 36 Alexandria Death Records 1869-1896, Gladwin, comp. Wesley E. Pippenger
 1995.
 37 ADB V3:503, Tax Sale #334, Certificate #115.
 38 Tax Books, 1866.
 39 ADB W3:457, Tax Sale #89, Certificate #31.
 40 ADB W3:450.
 41 Ruth Lincoln Kaye, *History of St. Paul's Episcopal Church* (privately printed,
 1984).
 42 Tax Records for 1864:145.
 43 ADB V3:668; ADB W3:374.
 44 ADB V3:454, Tax Sale #106, Certificate #30.
 45 ADB X3:161.
 46 Tax Book, 1866.
 47 ADB 4:386.
 48 *Alexandria Gazette*, 22 May 1868.
 49 ADB 6:526.
 50 ADB V3:572.
 51 ADB W3:504.
 52 *Boyd's City Directory*, 1860; *Alexandria Gazette*, 8 July 1857.
 53 Alexandria Marriage Bonds, 1801-1852.
 54 *Alexandria Gazette* of dates.
 55 ADB V3:616, Tax Sale #111, Certificate #33.
 56 Tax Book for 1866.
 57 ADB W3:178, Tax Sale #112, Certificate #145.
 58 ADB V3:569, Tax Sale #173, Certificate #64.
 59 Alexandria County Marriage Records, 1853-1867.
 60 ADB W3:598.
 61 Register, First Presbyterian Church, Alexandria, Virginia.
 62 Alexandria Will Book 1:239.
 63 ADB V3:412, Tax Sale #340, Certificate #116.
 64 1870 City Directory.
 65 ADB V3:473, Tax Sale #25, Certificate #25.
 66 Tax Book for 1866.
 67 ADB Y3:126.
 68 ADB W3:213, Tax Sale #26, Certificate #155.
 69 Tax Book for 1867.
 70 *Alexandria Gazette*, 11 October 1854.

- 71 ADB W3:117.
- 72 ADB Z3:21.
- 73 Alexandria Marriage Records, 1853-1895.
- 74 *Alexandria Gazette* of date.
- 75 ADB W3:47.
- 76 Directory for 1870; house number before 1888.
- 77 Church register, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Alexandria, Virginia.
- 78 ADB V3:336, Tax Sale #11, Certificate #14.
- 79 ADB V3:470-474.
- 80 *Alexandria Gazette*, Alexandria Ministers' Returns.
- 81 ADB V3:631.
- 82 City Directory, 1870.
- 83 *Alexandria Gazette*.
- 84 ADB 13:9.
- 85 ADB V3:633, Tax Sale #129, Certificate #40.
- 86 ADB V3:411, Tax Sale #597, Certificate #103.
- 87 City directories, 1870 and 1871.
- 88 *Alexandria Gazette*, 17 June 1878.
- 89 ADB W3:53.
- 90 ADB W3:52.
- 91 Tax Book for 1866.
- 92 ADB W3:50.
- 93 Op cit, *History of St. Paul's Episcopal Church*.
- 94 Ruth Lincoln Kaye, *History of 811 Prince Street* (1986).
- 95 ADB X3:98.
- 96 ADB V3:334-337, Tax Sale #13, Certificate #5.
- 97 ADB W3:23, Tax Sale #14, Certificate #6.
- 98 Supreme Court Report 76 U. S. 326, 19L Ed 672, found in Alexandria Courthouse Law Library, Book 19, Law Edition, page 672, entitled "Henry W. Bennett, plaintiff in error v. Alexander Hunter."
- 99 ADB W3:365, Tax Sale #16, Certificate #7.
- 100 ADB X3:124.
- 101 ADB V3:335.
- 102 ADB V3:552.
- 103 ADB V3:554.
- 104 ADB X3:268, Tax Sale #19, Certificate #10.
- 105 ADB V3:617, Tax Sale #17, Certificate #8.
- 106 ADB V3:551.
- 107 Wesley E. Pippenger, *Tombstone Inscriptions of Alexandria* (1992), Volume 2:78.
- 108 ADB W3:195, Tax Sale #23, Certificate #50.
- 109 ADB V3:512, Tax Sale #208, Certificate #79
- 110 ADB 10:98.
- 111 *Alexandria Gazette*.
- 112 ADB V3:410, Tax Sale #371, Certificate #117.

- 113 ADB Y3:66.
- 114 *Alexandria Gazette*.
- 115 ADB 10:162.
- 116 ADB W3:102.
- 117 Virginia Directory and Business Register, 1852.
- 118 Ibid.
- 119 ADB V3:511, Tax Sale #373, Certificate #88.
- 120 ADB V3:533-534, Tax Sale #374, no Certificate #.
- 121 ADB 10:150.
- 122 Church register, St. Paul's Episcopal Church.
- 123 op cit, Virginia Directory.
- 124 ADB V3:352, Tax Sale #137, Certificate #27.
- 125 ADB X3:161, Tax Sale #90 and #106.
- 126 ADB X3:84, Redemption Certificate #84, 15 August 1866.
- 127 ADB V3:334, Tax Sale #38, Certificate #11.
- 128 ADB W3:508.
- 129 ADB W3:197, Tax Sale #62, Certificate #49.
- 130 ADB 3:72, Redemption Certificate #35.
- 131 Tax Book, 1867.
- 132 *Alexandria Gazette*.
- 133 ADB V3:541, Tax Sale #401, Certificate #120.
- 134 ADB V3:508, Tax Sale 403, Certificate #122.
- 135 ADB 3:490.
- 136 ADB 10:176.
- 137 ADB V3:538, Tax Sale #404, Certificate #123.
- 138 ADB 3:263, Redemption Certificate #22.
- 139 ADB V3:539, Tax Sale #405, Certificate #124.
- 140 ADB 3:262, Redemption Certificate #23.
- 141 ADB V3:539, Tax Sale #406, Certificate #125.
- 142 ADB 3:262, Redemption Certificate #24.
- 143 ADB V3:540, Tax Sale #407, Certificate #126.
- 144 ADB 3:265, Redemption Certificate #25.
- 145 Alexandria Marriage Records.
- 146 City Directory, 1870.
- 147 ADB V3:575.
- 148 Land and Personal Property Tax for 1864.
- 149 *Alexandria Gazette*.
- 150 Ibid.
- 151 *Boyd's City Directory*.
- 152 Alexandria city directories.
- 153 ADB R3:349, Tax Sale #152, Certificate #146.
- 154 ADB 10:202.
- 155 ADB 17:275-278.
- 156 ADB W3:36, Tax Sale #153, Certificate #147.

- 157 Tax Book for 1867.
- 158 ADB Y3:471.
- 159 *Alexandria Gazette*.
- 160 Op cit, *History of St. Paul's Episcopal Church*.
- 161 ADB V3:349, Tax Sale #157, Certificate #58.
- 162 ADB Z3:232-234.
- 163 ADB W3:364, Tax Sale #161, Certificate #62.
- 164 ADB V3:347, Tax Sale #158, Certificate #59.
- 165 ADB 8:266.
- 166 ADB W3:216.
- 167 ADB V3:346, Tax Sale #159, Certificate #60.
- 168 ADB W3:216.
- 169 ADB W3:276.
- 170 ADB W3:199, Tax Sale #156, Certificate #57.
- 171 ADB 6:86.
- 172 ADB 10:156.
- 173 *Alexandria Gazette*.
- 174 ADB V3:535, Tax Sale #418, Certificate #98.
- 175 Tax Books for 1867.
- 176 Alexandria Marriage Records 1853-1895.
- 177 Gladwin, *Alexandria Death Records*.
- 178 *Alexandria Gazette* of date.
- 179 ADB V3:464.
- 180 Alexandria City Directory.
- 181 ADB X3:165.
- 182 Ethelyn Cox, *Historic Alexandria, Street by Street* (1976), 177.
- 183 *Alexandria Gazette*, 25 March 1872.
- 184 ADB W3:470, Tax Sale #426, Certificate #149.
- 185 ADB X3:58.
- 186 Alexandria City Directory 1870.
- 187 *Alexandria Gazette*, 10 June 1865 and 20 June 1865.
- 188 ADB V3:489.
- 189 Corporation Court Will Book 1:356.
- 190 Wesley E. Pippenger, *Alexandria Death Records 1863-1898* (Family Line Publishing, 1995).
- 191 ADB V3:248-252.
- 192 *Alexandria Gazette*.
- 193 ADB M3:298.
- 194 ADB V3:506.
- 195 ADB W3:226.
- 196 ADB W3:175.
- 197 Tax Books.
- 198 ADB J3:241.
- 199 ADB 1660:823.

- 200 ADB W3:99.
- 201 ADB W3:228.
- 202 ADB 2:86.
- 203 Tax Book for 1878.
- 204 ADB H3:134.
- 205 ADB V3:483 and 587; W3:282.
- 206 Tax Book.
- 207 ADB 5:395 and 439.
- 208 ADB U3:233, V3:465, 7:105.
- 209 City Directories.
- 210 ADB U3:233.
- 211 ADB M3:161.
- 212 *Alexandria Gazette*, 9 February 1866.
- 213 ADB X3:30.
- 214 ADB X3:28.
- 215 ADB H3:159.
- 216 ADB W3:221 and 223-224; Y3:291.
- 217 ADB U3:343.
- 218 ADB W3:363.
- 219 ADB U3:343.
- 220 ADB 12:380.
- 221 ADB P3:293.
- 222 ADB O3:59.
- 223 ADB W3:225.
- 224 ADB R3:169.
- 225 ADB V3:537, X3:38.
- 226 ADB 13:395.
- 227 ADB O3:52.
- 228 *Alexandria Gazette*, 3 April 1852.
- 229 ADB W3:173.
- 230 ADB V3:485.
- 231 ADB W3:154.
- 232 ADB 9:511, 20:457.
- 233 ADB U3:542.
- 234 ADB V3:666-667.
- 235 ADB W3:1.
- 236 ADB C3:355.
- 237 ADB V3:479.
- 238 ADB 25:420.
- 239 ADB N3:147.
- 240 ADB W3:231.
- 241 ADB P3:174.
- 242 ADB 25:407.
- 243 ADB T3:147; *Alexandria Gazette*, 3 April 1852.

- 244 ADB V3:481.
- 245 ADB M3:474.
- 246 ADB M3:562.
- 247 ADB V3:467.
- 248 ADB S3:165.
- 249 ADB V3:468.
- 250 ADB X3:92.
- 251 ADB R3:276 and 287.
- 252 ADB Y3:473.
- 253 ADB 24:494.
- 254 ADB V3:509, Tax Sale #241, Certificate #97.
- 255 ADB 3:490.
- 256 ADB 10:176.
- 257 *Alexandria Gazette*, 29 July 1889.
- 258 Cemetery of Methodist Episcopal Church South.
- 259 City Directory 1870.
- 260 ADB X3:495, Tax Sale #242, Certificate #80.
- 261 ADB X3:496.
- 262 Alexandria County Marriages.
- 263 ADB W3:37.
- 264 ADB W3:332.
- 265 ADB W3:40.
- 266 ADB X3:194.
- 267 ADB W3:68.
- 268 ADB X3:61.
- 269 ADB V3:669.
- 270 Church Register.
- 271 Wesley E. Pippenger, *Alexandria Tombstone Inscriptions, Volume 3* (1992), 111.
- 272 ADB W3:495.
- 273 ADB V3:603, Tax Sale #245, Certificate #72.
- 274 ADB X3:42.
- 275 ADB V3:604.
- 276 ADB V3:604, Tax Sale #245, Certificate #65.
- 277 ADB 10:97.
- 278 ADB V3:671.
- 279 ADB U3:351.
- 280 ADB V3:673.
- 281 ADB V3:484.
- 282 ADB W3:559.
- 283 Church register, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Alexandria, Virginia.
- 284 *Alexandria Gazette*.
- 285 Alexandria Minister's Bonds.
- 286 ADB V3:574, Tax Sale #260, Certificate #81.
- 287 ADB Z3:296.

- 288 ADB V3:403, Tax Sale #479, Certificate #82.
- 289 ADB V3:508, Tax Sale #170, Certificate #148.
- 290 ADB V3:354, Tax Sale #169, Certificate #63.
- 291 City Directory.
- 292 ADB W3:101, Tax Sale #513, Certificate #131.
- 293 ADB W3:104.
- 294 ADB W3:125.
- 295 ADB W3:471.
- 296 Church register.
- 297 *Early Alexandria Husbands and Wives*, 78.
- 298 Pippenger, *Tombstone Inscriptions*, 113.
- 299 ADB V3:534, Tax Sale #506, Certificate #96.
- 300 Alexandria Ministers' Returns.
- 301 ADB V3:544, Tax Sale #508, Certificate #76.
- 302 ADB W3:379, Redemption Certificate #19.
- 303 ADB W3:137, Tax Sale #507, Certificate #102.
- 304 ADB W3:378, Redemption Certificate #18.
- 305 ADB Y3:215, Tax Sale #261, Certificate #83.
- 306 Tax Book for 1867, Ward 1:24.
- 307 ADB W3:5, Tax Sale #504, Certificate #138.
- 308 ADB Y3:100.
- 309 ADB Y3:322.
- 310 ADB V3:407, Tax Sale #515, Certificate #95.
- 311 ADB W3:293.
- 312 City Death Records.
- 313 *Alexandria Gazette* of date.
- 314 *Alexandria Gazette* of date.
- 315 ADB V3:674.
- 316 Tax Book for 1866.
- 317 Tax Book for 1867.
- 318 G. M. Hopkins, *City Atlas*.
- 319 Alexandria Ministers' Bonds.
- 320 ADB Y3:283, Tax Sale #276, Certificate #84.
- 321 ADB Y3:163.
- 322 ADB W3:590.
- 323 ADB V3:639.
- 324 G. M. Hopkins, *City Atlas*.
- 325 ADB X3:424.
- 326 Tax Book for 1867.
- 327 ADB V3:504, Tax Sale #278, Certificate #109.
- 328 City Directory.
- 329 Alexandria County Marriage Records, 1853-1895.
- 330 Gladwin, *Alexandria Death Records, 1863-1896*.
- 331 ADB V3:412, Tax Sale #544, Certificate #134.

- 332 ADB 2:550.
- 333 *Boyd's 1860 Directory*.
- 334 Christ Church Register; *St. Paul's History*, 60.
- 335 ADB V3:346, Tax Sale #199, Certificate #71.
- 336 ADB W3:307.
- 337 *Alexandria Gazette*, 6 March 1854.
- 338 Pippenger, *Tombstone Inscriptions*, 24.
- 339 ADB V3:661.
- 340 Tax Book 1866.
- 341 ADB V3:543, Tax Sale #556, Certificate #75.
- 342 Tax Book 1866.
- 343 ADB W3:123.
- 344 City Directory 1870.
- 345 Tax Book 1866, 397.
- 346 ADB 10:78.
- 347 Church Register.
- 348 City Death Register; Alexandria Minister's Returns.
- 349 EXLB 1861-1864, Box X4, Governors Proceedings Vault, Shelf C, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia.
- 350 *Alexandria Gazette*, 19 July 1865.
- 351 FCDB E4:148.
- 352 FCDB E4:128.
- 353 Fairfax County Records 1863, 208.
- 354 FCDB K4:305.
- 355 *Alexandria Gazette* of date.
- 356 Fairfax Population Schedule, 1860.
- 357 FCDB E4:340.
- 358 Edith Moore Sprouse, *Fairfax County in 1860: A Collected Biography* (unpublished manuscript; Fairfax County History Commission, 1998), 694.
- 359 Manuscript in Fairfax County Archives.
- 360 *Alexandria Gazette* obituary, 24 November 1866.
- 361 Sprouse, 1860, 694.
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- 365 FCDB D4:202.
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- 367 Register of St. Paul's Episcopal Church; F. L. Brockett, *Lodge of Washington*, 1899, 174.
- 368 Brian Conley, *Return to Union*, 38 and 88.
- 369 *History of the 17th Virginia Infantry*, 118.
- 370 FCDB Y3:63.
- 371 FCDB F4:362.
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- 373 Dorothy Kabler, *History of Burke and Herbert Bank* (1952).
- 374 Ruth Lincoln Kaye, *History of St. Paul's Episcopal Church 1809-1984*.
- 375 FCDB E4:126.
- 376 Sprouse, 1860, 1091-1092.
- 377 Ibid.
- 378 City directories.
- 379 Presbyterian cemetery records; St. Paul's Register B:406.
- 380 Sprouse, 1860, 1111-1112.
- 381 FCDB E4:236.
- 382 FCDB D4:301.
- 383 *Alexandria Gazette*, 29 November 1864.
- 384 Sprouse, 1860, 1111-1112.
- 385 ADB T3:246.
- 386 Sprouse, 1860, 1111-1112.
- 387 *Alexandria Gazette*, 20 August 1870.
- 388 Sprouse, 1860, 1304-1305.
- 389 FCDB E4:132.
- 390 *Alexandria Gazette*, 12 December 1837.
- 391 Christ Church Cemetery; Wesley Pippenger, *Alexandria Death Records*, Gladwin.
- 392 Sprouse, 1860, 1306-1307.
- 393 Conley, *Fractured Land*.
- 394 *Alexandria Gazette*, 6 January 1863.
- 395 FCDB E4:238.
- 396 FCDB E4:86.
- 397 FCDB E4:208.
- 398 FCDB E4:100.
- 399 Gladwin Death Record.
- 400 Sprouse, 1860, 1503-1504.
- 401 FCDB E4:135.
- 402 FCDB E4:137.
- 403 FCDB E4:139.
- 404 Sprouse, 1860, 1503-1504.
- 405 Ibid., 1699-1700.
- 406 FCDB E4:307.
- 407 FCDB E4:309.
- 408 FCDB E4:311.
- 409 *Alexandria Gazette*, 3 January 1852.
- 410 Sprouse, 1860, 1699-1700.
- 411 Ibid.
- 412 Ancestral Wheel at Carlyle House, Alexandria.
- 413 FCDB E4:166.



At left: John H. Chichester and wife Sarah share a four-sided grave marker in The Falls Church Cemetery, Falls Church, Virginia. His inscription reads in full: "In memory of Maj. John H. Chichester died at Mantua Fairfax Co. Va. June 27th 1889 in the 66th year of his age. A devoted husband & father. A true friend and useful citizen. – Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil for thou with me."

Photograph by Charles V. Mauro, 2005



At right: Sarah Chichester's inscription.
Photograph by Charles V. Mauro, 2005

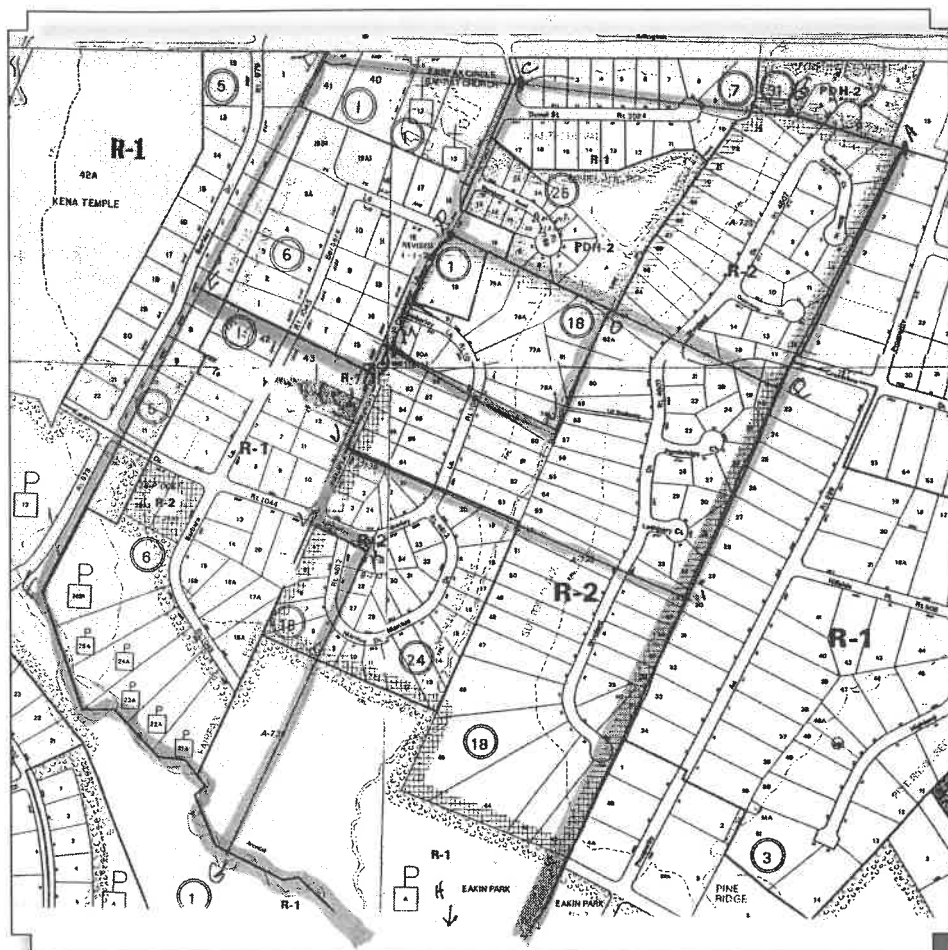
John Henry Chichester of Mantua

By
Henry C. Mackall

Henry Clinton Mackall is a lifelong resident of Fairfax County, Virginia. His early years were spent at Langley during which he attended Franklin Sherman School in McLean, Gordon Junior High School in Washington, DC, and The Episcopal High School in Alexandria. Graduating from The University of Virginia in 1952, he was admitted to the Virginia Bar in 1951, and has maintained an office and practiced law in Fairfax City since 1952. He has always been interested in history. He attributes some of this to his exposure as a child to the sight of the uniform of his great-grandfather, General William Whann Mackall, which hung in the attic of Kirkwood, his grandparents Douglass Sorrel Mackall and Lucy Chichester Mackall's home at Langley. While the uniform succumbed to the moth population, the buttons were saved and made into bracelets now in the possession of Henry and his brother, Douglass Sorrel Mackall, III. Henry has served as an officer of the Historical Society of Fairfax County for over 46 years.

The tall monument on the opposite page marks the gravesite of John Henry Chichester¹ at the cemetery of The Falls Church. He was my great-grandfather and served on the vestry of the church during the 1870s.² John H. Chichester was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, in 1824, and was a son of George Chichester and Margaret Peyton.³ He lived most of his life at Mantua,⁴ a family farm, which fronted on the west side of the present Lee Highway. The house, which still exists, is on Chichester Lane about two-tenths of a mile south from the side of Route 50 and is approximately 1.4 miles east of Fairfax Circle.

Mantua was a part of the 746 acres granted to Major John Fitzhugh on August 27, 1726.⁵ The executors of his son's estate conveyed 282 acres of this property to Richard Chichester by deed dated January 23, 1777.⁶ Title then passed through Richard's son, Daniel McCarty



*Boundaries of Mantua overlaid on 1978
Fairfax County Real Property Identification Map.
Route 50 runs along the top of this map.*

Chichester, to his son George Chichester, father of John H. Chichester. Upon George's death in 1858 he devised the property to his wife, Mary (his third wife).⁷ Following the war of Northern aggression Mantua was managed by the Court because George's estate was insolvent. On January 1, 1880, Arthur Herbert, agent for Sarah Chichester, widow of John H. Chichester, acquired 202½ acres of Mantua for her benefit.⁸ In 1898 she partitioned this property among her six daughters.⁹ Eakin Park now occupies a large portion of the Fitzhugh-Chichester property.¹⁰

On December 21, 1846, John H. Chichester was admitted to practice law in Fairfax County, having been found by the Court to be a person of good character.¹¹ He was a slave owner who was listed on the 1850 Slave Census as owning 16 slaves.¹² He was married on the evening of November 29, 1854, at Oak Mount (home of the Dulanys) in Fairfax County, to Sarah Ellen Dulany, by R. T. Brown.¹³ Sarah was the daughter of Daniel French Dulany and his wife Sarah A. Tingey.¹⁴ John H. Chichester voted at West End in 1859.¹⁵ In the 1860 census he was shown as a 35-year-old farmer owning real estate worth \$500 and personal property valued at \$2,000. He also owned four female slaves ages 30, 9, 3, and 1. His household included his wife, S. E. Chichester, age 38, and three young children, ages 4, 2, and one month. They were listed as Ellen M., M. T., and H. S.¹⁶ At the July Court of 1860, he was acknowledged as a Justice of the Peace for Fairfax County who was to serve a four-year term commencing on August 1, 1860.¹⁷ He was sworn in on July 16, 1860.¹⁸

On April 23, 1861, John H. Chichester voted for secession at the Fairfax Court House.¹⁹ In 1860 he owned one slave, three horses, one vehicle, five cattle, five hogs, one watch and one clock.²⁰ At the outbreak of the War Between the States, he was a member of the Fairfax Rifles and served as a volunteer aide to General James Longstreet.²¹ By July of 1861, he had become a captain in Longstreet's command. A Captain Chichester was commended in a report of General G. T. Beauregard following the activities at Bull Run between July 16-21, 1861. Chichester was referred to as a member of the Volunteer Staff who had assisted in reconnaissance and in delivering messages.²² At the same time, Brigadier General James Longstreet also mentioned him favorably in his report.²³ His farm was referred to in Confederate troop

movements: "On September 28, 1861, the 17th Virginia Infantry left Falls Church on its way west. As they reached John Chichester's farm, just on the other side of Mill's Crossroads²⁴ . . ." In a letter from J. E. B. Stuart dated November 20, 1861, to General Joseph E. Johnston, Stuart stated that he had dinner last Sunday at Major John H. Chichester's who was of Longstreet's command. Also present at the dinner was "Major Ball, my Commissary."

On September 23, 1862, John Chichester was at Martinsburg when he received a letter from his wife. In his response to her he reported that he had been in Frederick City, Maryland. In his letter he mentioned seeing:

. . . the poor wounded soldiers dying upon the field and calling upon the Lord to have mercy upon them. I did venture to say something to one poor Yankee but whether it did any good I am unable to say as I hadn't time to stay with him long. . . . O the horrible sights I have witnessed since we parted some shot in two others with their legs and arms shot off & wounded in every conceivable way.²⁵

On November 4, 1862, Major John H. Chichester was, at his own request, relieved from duty as Commissary of Subsistence of the Right Wing, Army of Northern Virginia. He was ordered to report to Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Cole, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Army of Northern Virginia. The order was signed near Culpeper Court House pursuant to authority from G. M. Sorrel, Assistant Adjutant-General, by command of Major General Longstreet.²⁶ As an aside, I might say that General Moxley Sorrel's sister, Aminta, who was from Savannah, Georgia, was married to Confederate Brigadier General William Whann Mackall. After the war, the Mackalls, who were also my great-grandparents, lived at Langley in Fairfax County, where my brother and I grew up. On September 17, 1863, John H. Chichester was ordered to report to Gordonsville, Virginia, to command the Post Commissary. He remained there for the rest of the war and was paroled on June 3, 1865.²⁷

Following his parole he returned to Fairfax County and resumed living at Mantua, which was at that time being managed by the Court.²⁸ In 1874 John Chichester was elected Treasurer of Fairfax County and



At left: A side view of Mantua during restoration, date unknown. The house is located on Lot No. 5 of the 1898 plat on page 66.

Mackall Family Photograph Collection

Below: A modern view of the back of the house showing the overhang portion enclosed.

Photograph by Henry Elsey, 2005



he served in that capacity until his death. On November 2, 1881 he debated his opponent, J. M. Love, at a Democratic meeting which was presided over by Edmund Flagg of Falls Church. On December 6, 1881 he received a visit from Mr. Flagg who had ridden to the Court House to question the tax assessment of his home, Highland View.²⁹ The two also discussed politics. During the election contest in 1887 he was accused by his opponent of being too lenient in his dealings with taxpayers who were having difficulty meeting their obligations. He was vigorously defended by the editor of the paper:

Republicans sometimes urge that Maj. Chichester should be defeated for re-election because he does not, in every instance, enforce immediate collection of taxes. There is no kinder-hearted officer in the State than Major Chichester. He is the poor man's friend. How seldom do you see the poor man or woman's cow, horse or pig, advertised in this county, to satisfy a tax levy. . . . The major's leniency occasions no loss to the County. Where he neglects to collect a bill that can be made, he becomes individually responsible to the county and the State for the amount, and his responsibility is assured by one of the best bonds that an officer could possibly execute.³⁰

He was reelected and served until his death on at 4:30 pm³¹ June 27, 1889 at Mantua. His funeral service took place at The Falls Church at 5:00 pm on June 28.³²

John H. Chichester's Family

John H. Chichester and his wife Sarah had six daughters, all of whom survived him. Ellen May "Mamie" Chichester, born May 30, 1856. Margaret Tingey "Madge" Chichester, born August 6, 1858. Henrietta S. "Etta" Chichester, 1 month old when the 1860 Census was taken. Sarah Dulany "Sallie" Chichester, born circa 1862. Lucy Hunter Chichester was born in 1865 in Gordonsville, Virginia. Mary Rebecca "Minnie" Chichester, born November 20, 1867 in Alexandria, Virginia.

In 1879, when she was 14 years old, Lucy was enrolled and boarded at a school operated by Mrs. Castleman in Herndon. Travel between Mantua and Herndon probably consisted of horse drawn carriage

to meet the railroad train on the Washington & Old Dominion line between Arlington and Vienna, and thence by rail to Herndon. A few of Lucy's letters, three of which were written while she was at the school, are preserved in the family papers held by her grandchildren Henry C. Mackall and Douglass S. Mackall, III, both of whom still live and work in Fairfax County. They have been transcribed and are included at the end of this article.

Madge married James Maynadier Mason of Walnut Hill on October 8, 1884 at The Falls Church in a ceremony performed by Kinloch Nelson.³³ Minnie³⁴ married John C. Davidson, a real estate broker from Washington, DC, on November 29, 1889. Frank Page performed the ceremony in Falls Church.³⁵

Sallie and Lucy were both married on Tuesday, April 4, 1893 at the Calvary Parish Protestant Episcopal Church (Diocese of Maryland) in the District of Columbia at 18th and Madison Streets.³⁶ Sallie married Samuel Bridges Loving; Lucy married Douglass Sorrel Mackall. This double ceremony, which was performed by Reverend A. J. Aspinwall, was reported extensively in a newspaper article, some of which follows:

The brides were arrayed alike in simple and elegant gowns of creamy silk, the high bodice trimmed with lace an heirloom in the family. Long tulle veils, fastened with clusters of lilies of the valley, enveloped the form in graceful folds, reaching to the edge of the skirt. Bouquets of the same delicate blooms with their leaves were carried. The maids of honor with the four attendants were dressed in white cashmere made with low neck and full sleeves reaching to the elbow. The flowers of the maids of honor were great clusters of pure white carnations. The chancel was unadorned with flowers in order to leave full space for the accommodation of the double number of attendants with the white robed brides before the altar.³⁷

Dr. Louis Mackall served as best man for his cousin Douglass and Miss Laura Chew was Lucy's maid of honor. Other members of that wedding party were Miss Belle Stoddard, Benjamin Minor, Miss Carrie Machen, and Henry Mackall, brother of the groom. I. K. Seymour was Samuel Loving's best man and her sister Etta served as maid of



Above: Lucy Hunter Chichester Mackall (left) and her daughter Lucy Douglass "Dottie" Mackall, circa 1900.

Mackall Family Photograph Collection



At right: Sarah Dulany Chichester (left) and Minnie Chichester Davidson, circa 1900.

Mackall Family Photograph Collection

honor for Sallie. The other members of that wedding party were Miss Mary "Mamie" Chichester, J. M. Davidson, Miss Bessie DeButts, and Luke Loving. Wedding guests who signed Lucy's marriage book as witnesses were: Louis Mackall, Jr., Benj. Minor, H. C. Mackall, Isabel Irvine Stoddard, Carrie Machen, Laura Fitzhugh, D. M. Chichester, W. P. Moncure, James P. Machen, I. K. Seymour, W. H. May, Jr., John C. Davidson, Minnie C. Davidson, May Chichester, and J. Slater Davidson.³⁸

A reception was held at the home of the brides' sister and brother-in-law, Mrs. and Mrs. John C. Davidson, at 1807 Q Street. Mentioned in a newspaper article as being present were Judge and Mrs. D. M. Chichester, Miss McCullough, Miss Constable, Miss Stidham, Lt. and Mrs. Gilmore, Jack Maury, Lt. McFarland, Nat Tyler, Mrs. Robert Christy, Miss Christy, Miss Horsey, Pickering Dodge, Mrs. General Mackall (mother of one of the grooms), Mrs. John Chichester (mother of both brides), Mrs. Elliott, W. W. Mackall (brother of one of the grooms), Reverend Franck Mackall, Mrs. General Payne, Miss M. R. Darneille, Miss Sallie Ball, Miss Littlepage, Mr. McCauley, and George Montgomery.³⁹

Lucy and Douglass Mackall lived at Langley in Fairfax County where they raised four sons and a daughter. Lucy died on Friday, May 16, 1941 at Emergency Hospital in Washington, DC.⁴⁰

Neither Etta nor Mamie married. They both lived out their lives on parts of Mantua. The 1910 census, which was taken on April 19, listed: Chichester, Ellen M., age 50, head of household and Chichester, Henrietta S., age 45, head of household. In February 1908, a fire broke out in a downstairs room in the rear of Etta's house located on the lot which had been allocated to her in the division. She was visiting friends in Washington at the time. Efforts to fight the fire were chronicled in *The Washington Post*:

The flames gained some headway, and attracted the attention of two relatives, Miss Mary [Mamie] Chichester and Mrs. Mary Gillmore [*nee* Ball, daughter of Mottrom Ball] . . . both of whom occupy homes near by. They hastily donned light clothing and made haste to Chichester House. The doors were locked. Their first efforts were directed to saving the several fine horses that

were imprisoned in a stable just in the rear of the house. The horses were led from their stalls and taken to a place of safety. The two women rushed about the premises, and for a time were in quandary about some way to get into the house and check the flames.

Suddenly, Col. [Jeff] Lane appeared on the scene, and, effecting an entrance, he began fighting the fire, which gained rapid headway. Both of the women did heroic work in assisting him. Matters, however, began to look grave for the amateur firefighters, and Col. Lane started out in search of other neighbors. He proceeded through the back yard and about twenty paces from the house he stumbled and fell head first into an old well. The temperature was several degrees below freezing point, and he found the cold plunge most distressing. Col. Lane struggled to keep his head above the water. Meanwhile, Miss Chichester and Mrs. Gillmore were trying to keep the flames in check, knowing that there would be response soon from the neighbors. Col. Lane's shouts for help were not heard at first, but his voice became louder in proportion to his increased chance for some awful fate, and Mrs. Gillmore heard him cry: "For God's sake, save me! I'm in the well!"

When this wail at first smote the ears of the women they were terrified. But, being resourceful, they admonished Col. Lane to keep up his courage until they could devise some means for his rescue. He was clinging to an old plank that had tumbled into the well. They rushed into the stable and got out several sets of harness. Two long improvised straps were thus made and suspended under the arms of the prisoner in the well. Col. Lane was then lifted out.

Col. Lane was in a dilapidated physical state when he reached earth once more. While he was being drawn out several bricks struck him slanting blows on the head, and caused slight contusions of the scalp. After the rescue of the colonel, Miss Chichester and Mrs. Gillmore routed out several neighbors, and a bucket brigade soon extinguished the fire in the house. The mansion was badly damaged by the flames, which for a time threatened destruction of the entire building, in which there are costly furnishings and art works.⁴¹



*Col. Jeff Lane (left) and Henrietta S. "Etta" Chichester,
date unknown.*

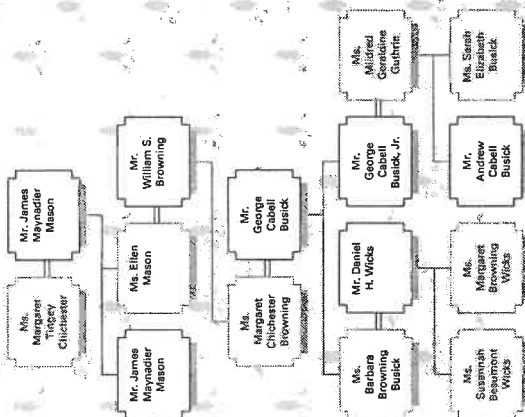
Mackall Family Photograph Collection

The Chichester family home known as Mantua was on Lot 5, which was allotted to Minnie Davidson in the 1898 division.⁴² It was most recently acquired by the late Lois H. Miller and her husband, Lieutenant Colonel Rahe A. Miller, who is the current occupant and granted permission to take photographs.

While some of John Chichester's descendants, including my brother and my two oldest children, Caroline and Nancy, have remained nearby, others have traveled far away. One of Sallie's granddaughters, Sarah Louise Loving Shook, with some of her issue, is in Oregon. Mary Davidson Wagaman, a grandchild of Minnie, is in Florida, and her brother, Henry (Harry) Davidson is in Maryland. Madge's granddaughter, Peggy Busick is in Prince William and her children are in nearby Maryland. Her son commutes back to Virginia daily to teach at McLean High School. My youngest daughter, Lucy Mackall Thompson, and her son, Henry Daniel Thompson, are in Mexico City where Lucy and her husband, Chris, are principals in the Mexico City Philharmonic Orchestra.

Two of the six daughters of John and Sarah Chichester are buried with them at The Falls Church. The very last person to be buried at The Falls Church was John Henry Chichester's granddaughter, Ellen Mason Browning, who lies adjacent to her mother, father, and brother.

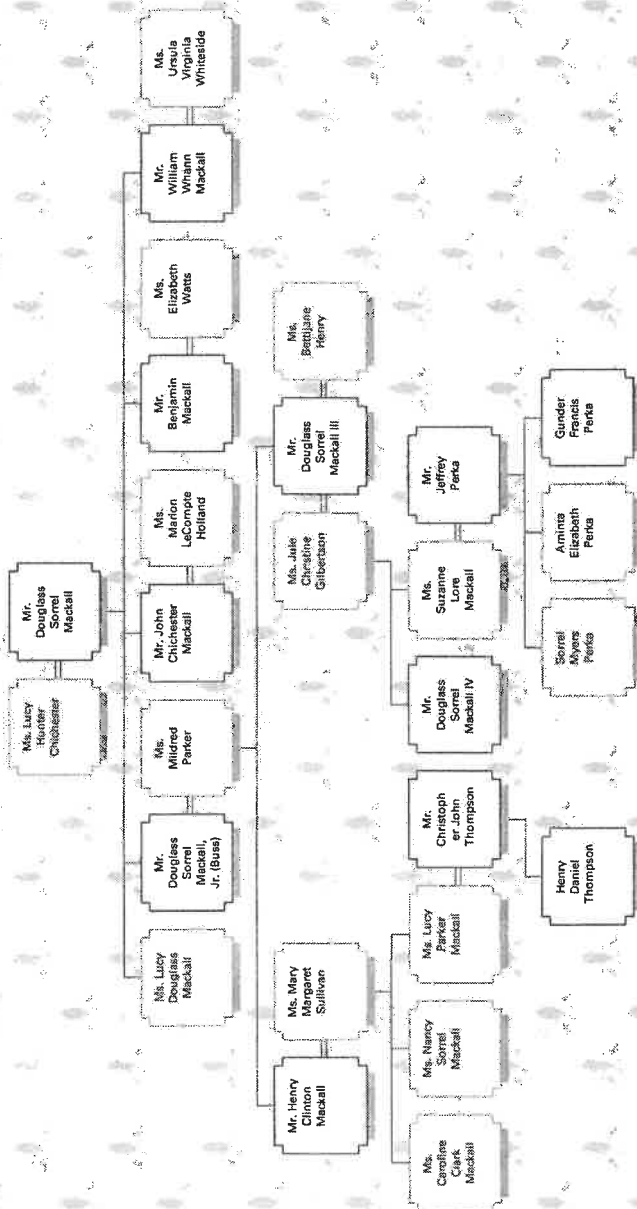
Descendants of Margaret Tingey Chichester



Mr. Samuel P. Loving



Descendants of Lucy Hunter Chichester



[illegible]

Appendix:
Lucy Hunter Chichester's Letters,
October 1879 - December 1880



Lucy Hunter Chichester Mackall, date unknown.
Mackall Family Photograph Collection

Lucy Hunter Chichester's Letters

Transcribed by
June K. Wrenn

The author of the following letters, Lucy Hunter Chichester, was born in 1865 in Gordonsville, Virginia, where her father, John Henry Chichester, was stationed as commandant of the Commissary. Following "the late unpleasanties" the family returned to Fairfax County and resided at Mantua. In 1879, when she was 14 years old, Lucy was enrolled and boarded at a school operated by Mrs. Castleman in Herndon. On Tuesday, April 4, 1893 she married Douglass Sorrel Mackall. They lived at Langley in Fairfax County where they raised four sons and a daughter. She died on May 16, 1941 at Emergency Hospital in Washington, DC. These few letters are preserved in the family papers held by her grandchildren Henry C. Mackall and Douglass S. Mackall, III, both of whom still live and work in Fairfax County. (Some changes to punctuation but not spelling.)

Herndon Oct. 21st 1879

My dear Sallie

You promised to write me a long letter every week and you have not written but one real long one since I have been here. I do think it is very mean in you to treat me so. I have so many to write to that I cannot write very long letters to any of you. I suppose Mamie told you all you wanted to know about us. I have to sit right behind the "Lady like" girl and am in dread all the time for fear one of her friends will pay me a visit. I like Ella Bready better than any of the school girls.⁴³ She looks very neat all the time and she is very nice. She is not atall pretty. I have not seen one pretty girl since I have been here except when I looked in the looking glass and that is not often. I really dont have time to primp.

We went to the Congregationalist church twice sunday.⁴⁴ Once in the morning and at night. The Preacher was the funnyest looking man I ever saw and of all "loon" faces you ever saw he made the "loonest." I think he is the uglyest man I ever saw. When we were coming from church at night Lula pushed me

across the road and I fell in a ditch.⁴⁵ Did not hurt my self but got very dusty. I had not gone far before I fell over some stones and fell down again. Ginnie pushed Minnie and Ida down.⁴⁶ I do not like such rough play much. There is a young man in Mr. Roby's store up here that I am very much "taken" with.⁴⁷ His name is George Money.⁴⁸ You know I always fall in love with George's. He is a very ugly little thing and it makes me sick to look at him. He is not like ower George.

I forgot to ask Mamie how you and George got along at the fair. Did he talk much to you ore was he grieving about me all the time? I am expecting you up every day to introduce me to my brother Dorsey. You know you said you would bring him up to see me while I was here.

I have just come in from walking. It is raining and I had to wear my water proof rubbers and take my umbrella. It was the first time we have needed them all. We walked up to see how the new house was getting on. They were putting the windows in. Said as soon as they got them in, and the doors up they would have a dance. Lula told them she wished they would. She would like to come to it.

Nora Kitchen says she saw you all at the "nite" at Mrs. Vedders and you all had letters reading them.⁴⁹ It was the time you got your letter from Brooke. Has he written to you since? Tell Fred not to forget to come up and bring some of you with him. Have you gotten off the "snub" with him yet? So Ma thinks brother Wray is the handsomest Terrett. She must think all the others very ugly or he must have improved wonderfully since I saw him. I hope he has. I used to feel sorry for him b[e]cause he was so ugly. Has Harry been down to see you all since I left? Tell Tilman⁵⁰ not to let Ma forget to get me a false face when she goes to Town Xmas. Tell Aunt Louisa I was so much obliged to her for the chestnuts. They are so nice. Give my love to Pa, Ma, W. and all the children. Please be sure and come up to Dicks next Friday week. I want to see you so much. I will have to close now. Please write soon. I love to get your letters. I have not heard from Miss Sally yet—am afraid she is sick. Have you answered Lucy Hunter's letter yet?

Good bye your ever loving sister
Lucie

Herndon, Feb. 22 1880

My dearest Sallie,

I have just arrived at Herndon, found your letter waiting for me and I was very glad to get it although it was not very long. I think you might have written a longer letter. It had been so long since you wrote to me. I hope you can come up next Friday. The little [word illegible] not any thing worth coming to but I want to see you so much. Madgie said she would try and

send Etta too. I wish you would both come up on the five o'clock train Friday evening. You can go down Monday morning on the seven o'clock. How is Nannie?⁵¹ I have been very uneasy about her ever since Madgie told me she was sick. I hope she is well by this time. I cannot write you a very long letter to day; would not have written so soon but Madgie made me promise to write to her to some of you as soon as I got back here. Give my love to Papa Mama and all. You must be sure and come up Friday. I was very much surprised and pleased to find Madgie at Aunt Georgies when we got there.⁵² When we got back here this evening they all said that they did not expect us until tomorrow. They said that they thought we would stay and go to church this evening. I would have liked to do it but thought Mrs. Castleman would not like it. And when she gets mad she is so cross in school. The girls told Mrs. Castleman that you were coming up next Friday. She said she was very glad and would be glad to see you. She asked me why Etta never came up. I told her that she did not like to stay away from home all night. Carrie and myself had a nice time last night.⁵³ We slept up in the third story by ourselves. Left Minnie in Miss Lou's room with Ida. Carrie and myself had some books up there to read. We got ready for bed and were reading when Min and Ida walked in. We hid our books and after they went down we took them out and read a long time. I expect we read into Sunday. Lula asked me if you and myself could not sing some songs Friday night for them. She thought you were the one that played but I told her you were not. So you had better bring Etta with you. Please excuse all mistakes. I am in a hurry to go to bed. Give lots of love to all. Kiss Nan and all the family for me. Write to me soon and tell me how "Miss Nan" is. With lots of love for yourself.

I am yours lovingly.

Lucy

Monday

Madgie told me to send the measure of the three window panes that got broken in my room. This piece of cotton is the length of them and to that little ink spot is the width. You can send them up the first chance you get.

Lucy

Herndon May 16th 1880

Darling Sallie

I will again have to ask you to excuse a short letter as there is no news up here to tell you. I suppose you recd my postal yesterday or to day. Indeed I did not have time to write you [illegible words] you that I would not have time to write a letter before Saturday. I have just finished my letter to Papa and Mama so am very tired. I intended writing to Annie this evening but don't think I will have time. When is our cousin coming? I don't think I would

like to be seen at the Falls with all my "Herndon friends" as Mr. Mason calls them. For you know they are a very hard looking set of people especially your [page torn] Frank.

[page torn]se you won't agree to that. I think I told Ma and Pa all the news and have nothing left to tell you. The last letter you wrote to me was very short. Please write a longer one next time. Why don't you send me a calico or gingham or some sort of dress that will do to ware to church and when I go visiting. My brown dress is almost gone. It has lots of holes in it and is not fit to wear any where, and I look so awful in that dark dress and my red hat when every body else is dressed in summer clothes. And you know Mrs. Castleman might bring Allen home the last of the week and I must look very nice when he comes but I don't expect him much.⁵⁴ I am very glad you [illegible] my flowers so nicly. Don't forget to tell me how much I got for my calf. The next time you write tell Wash to not to forget to take some of my money and get some pretty flowers for me.⁵⁵ Every thing is going on about the same as usual. Miss Ida C. seems to be a very nice girl. She is right lively. Make Wash bring you up soon. Please write to me soon. Minnie joins me in love to you all.

Yours lovingly Excuse all mistakes

Lucy

Nov. 21st 1880

My dearest Sallie

I will try to write you a few lines tonight as I will not have time tomorrow. Papa & Washington went away this morning. Papa to Alexandria & Wash to Falls church & have not yet returned.

Wash did not come home until Friday night. Stayed one night at Mrs. Masons. So we did not get the "Saturday night" much sooner than we would if you had sent it from Richmond.

I miss you very much but am glad you are in Richmond having a nice time. Mamie & myself went to the Court House the day after you all left on horseback.⁵⁶ Saw Harry. He told us about his ride on the cars. Did you see him when he jumped off and fell down the bank?

Willie Walker and Mr Bonney have been working here on the cow shed ever since you went away. W. is handsomer than ever. He seems to be very much pleased with Nannie and laughs at every thing she says.

Mamie and myself went to the Court House this evening on Robin & the pony. Had a very nice ride. Mr. C. Carter came and helped me on my horse and got up a tree to get Mamie a switch. We got Madgie's letter. Were very glad to hear from you all. Were you frightened when the crazy man got on the cars? You must write me a long letter soon and tell me every thing that has happened since you left.

Etta has been getting up every morning since you all left in time to get breakfast so Mama has not had as much to do as she did before you all left. The stove is in the dining room and it is not much trouble to cook. None of the boys have been here since you left except Jim. He came over Thursday night.

Wash and Papa have just come home. W. says he wrote to you to day and told you all the news so you must excuse this letter.

Give my best love to Annie and Madgie and tell them to write to me soon. Make A come home with you.

It is getting late so I will have to stop writing. Dont lett any body see this letter but Annie & Madgie.

All send much love

Yours lovingly

Lucie

Sunday night

Washington has written you a long letter so there is nothing more for me to write about. Harry is here going on with his foolishness.

Good nigh

Lucy

Miss Sallie Chichester

Richmond Virginia

Mantua Nov. 28th 1880

Tell Annie not loose her black earring. I found the one she left here. *Lucie*

My dear Sallie

I think you have treated me very badly since you have been away. You have not written to me but once. There is some excuse for me but none at all for you. You dont know what a nice time we have had since you left. Johnnie was very nice. I liked him better than I ever did before. I surppose Mamie told Madgie about our ride to Aunt Georgie's. I enjoyed it so much.

Etta and myself went to Vienna Friday in the snow after some nails. Saw John L. He is still very good-looking.

Cousin Heath and Johnnie left yesterday evening. I was very much distressed at parting with Johnnie. Mama, Papa, Etta and myself went to church this morning. There were not many people there as it was raining.

Fred and Jim were here yesterday. Jim came in his sleigh. I think he would have taken some of us out riding but he broke the tongue before he got here and had to go and have it mended. I got a very sweet letter from George yesterday. He did not say a thing about you.

Mamie got Madgie's and Sisters letters to day. I also received "B's" [?] note. Give my love to her and tell her I will write to her soon.

How do you like the Richmond boys? I think you might write me a long letter and tell me all about everything.

Please keep the last "Saturday night." I did not read the "Madmans Mercy." It is so dark that I cannot write any more until the lamp is lighted.

I will now try and finish my letter. There is no news to tell you so I don't think I can write any more this time. All join me in much love to you all.

Your Loving Sister

Lucy

December 5th 1880

Dearest Sallie

I cannot write a very long letter tonight as I will not have time. I had made up my mind not to write to you again as you had not written to me but once and I had written to you twice but yesterday Etta & Minnie went to the Court House and got your last letter to me and letters from Madgie & Annie to Mama & Mamie that were written some time ago but ~~she~~ got had been lost off the cars and were found and sent to us so I will write to you tonight as I know how much pleasure it gives you to get my letters.

Fred has just left. He came before dinner so you see we had him a long time. He did not talk much to me. "I am glad."

Washington went away yesterday morning [and] has not come back yet. I expect he stayed at Mrs. Geo. Terrett's last night. He said he thought he would.

I want you to write to me immediately and tell me what you are going to do about Mama's Christmas gift. Are you going to get do what you said? And do you want me to help or are you going to do it by yourself? I want to know because I expect to go to Washington one day next this week to get some "Xmas things." Am going to spend one dollar for Mama and if you want me to help about the picture I will do it. If not I will get her som[e]thing else. If you have the picture coppied you had better get a frame for it too. I will send my \$1.00 if you want it.

Just think Christmas is not three weeks off. It will soon be time for you to come home so you & Madgie must be as lively as can be the little time you have to stay in Richmond and try to catch a beau. Please bring one up for me.

Give lots of love to Madgie & Annie. Tell M. to be very gay. She need not feel uneasy about us. We are getting along finely.

Etta is writing to Miss Haycock for Tilman. Minnie is writing to Madgie. Papa, Mama, Mamie & Little Nannie are in the parlor. The latter is playing on the piano.

Mamie & myself have been reading a novel Mr. Bonney lent us.⁵⁷ We are very much interested in it. I think you would like it. It is "Idalia."⁵⁸ Ask Annie if she ever read it. He has some more he said we might read. I have not done any of my sewing since you left. Have made Mama's red flannel shirts. That is all the sewing I have done. I want to finish my draws and nightgowns before Xmas. I don't have much time to sew as I have all of Madgie's work to do except getting breakfast. I also have the lamps to fix and help to wash all the dishes.

Have you caught a beau yet? I will be very much ashamed of you if you ore Madgie one don't catch one. Why don't you write me a long letter and tell me lots of news. I am always so glad to hear from you. Tell Madgie to write to me too. I intended writing to her tonight but Minnie is writing so think I had better wait until another time.

Give my love to Sister, Bro. Fred & James & Ellen. I hope you all are not doleful. Please don't be.

It is getting late and I have written you a long letter so think I will stop now. All send much love to you all. Please write soon to your Loving sister Lucy.

Tilman says is the "steamcar" one that will wind up and run about the floor. Monday evening.

Be sure and write soon. I want to heare from you. All are very well and send love. *Lucy*

Endnotes

- 1 Chichester descendants pronounce Chichester “chĭ-chest-er.”
- 2 Reverend Joseph Hodge Alves and Harold Spelman, *Near the Falls: Two Hundred Years of The Falls Church* (Falls Church, Virginia: The Falls Church, 1969), 43.
- 3 Benjamin Mackall’s holographic notes.
- 4 Chichester descendants pronounce Mantua “măn-chew-ah.”
- 5 Beth Mitchell, *Beginning at a White Oak: Patents and Northern Neck Grants of Fairfax County Virginia* (Fairfax, Virginia: Office of Comprehensive Planning, 1989), 96.
- 6 Fairfax County Deed Book M1:263.
- 7 Fairfax County Will Book Z1:81.
- 8 Fairfax County Deed Book C5:398.
- 9 Fairfax County Deed Book B6:626.
- 10 Chichester descendants pronounce Eakin “A-kin.”
- 11 Fairfax County Court Order Book 1846:15.
- 12 U. S. Agricultural and Slave Census, 1850.
- 13 *Alexandria Gazette*, 2 December 1854, 3; Fairfax County Marriage Register, 6, No. 19.
- 14 Benjamin Mackall’s holographic notes.
- 15 Edith Moore Sprouse, *A Biography of Fairfax County in 1860* (unpublished mss; Fairfax County History Commission), 313.
- 16 U. S. Population Census, 1860; Sprouse, 313.
- 17 Fairfax County Court Order Book 1858:350.
- 18 *Ibid.*, 351.
- 19 Brian A. Conley, *Fractured Land: Fairfax County’s Role in the Vote for Secession, May 23, 1861* (Fairfax, Virginia: Fairfax County Public Library, 2001), 65.
- 20 Sprouse, 314.
- 21 William Page Johnson, *Brothers and Cousins: Confederate Soldiers and Sailors of Fairfax County* (Athens, Georgia: Iberian, 1995), 29.
- 22 U. S. War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, DC, 1889), Series I, Volume II, Chapter IX, General Order No. 100, 543-544. [Hereinafter referred to as *OR*.]
- 23 *OR*, I, II, IX, 484-504.
- 24 Bradley E. Gernand, *A Virginia Village Goes to War: Falls Church during the Civil War* (Virginia Beach, VA: Donning Co., Publishers, 2002), 99; Mill’s Crossroads is now known as Merrifield.
- 25 Typed transcript of personal letter written by John H. Chichester to Sarah Chichester from Martinsburg on September 23, 1862.
- 26 *OR*, I, LI, II, General Order No. 45, 640-641.

- 27 Johnson, *Brothers and Cousins*, 29.
- 28 Fairfax County Chancery Final File #279.
- 29 Connie Pendleton Stuntz, *A View of Falls Church, Virginia, Including Its Western Neighbors Thru the 1881-1889 Diaries of Edmund Flagg, Esq.* (Falls Church, Virginia: Higher Education Publications, Inc., 2005), 50.
- 30 *The Fairfax Herald*, 8 April 1887, 2.
- 31 Stuntz, 167.
- 32 Ibid.
- 33 Henry C. Mackall, *Some Chichesters of Virginia* (unpublished mss, 1990).
- 34 She died in Washington, DC, on October 31, 1958, aged 90 years, 11 months, and 11 days.
- 35 Fairfax County Marriage Register, 228.
- 36 *The Washington Post*, 25 January 1892, 7; *The Washington Post*, 5 April 1893, Marriage Licenses, 12.
- 37 *The Washington Post*, 5 April 1893, 5.
- 38 *Our Marriage Vows: The Service and Minister's Certificate* (New York: Thomas Whittaker, 1877).
- 39 *The Washington Post*, 5 April 1893, 5.
- 40 *The Fairfax Herald*, 23 May 1941, 1; District of Columbia Health Department, Certificate of Death No. 418961.
- 41 *The Washington Post*, 7 February 1947, 3; see also *The Fairfax Herald*, 7 February 1947, 1.
- 42 Fairfax County Deed Book B6: 626.
- 43 Ella Bready was the second of nine children of Isaiah and Catherine Bready. Isaiah was the first mayor of Herndon when it was incorporated in 1879. Ella married Rudolph "Mack" Moss, moved to Roanoke and died around 1945. Information furnished by her great-nephew G. Galt Bready who was a classmate of the author at the University of Virginia where they both graduated from law school in 1952. Personal correspondence, G. Galt Bready to author, November 16, 2004.
- 44 The Congregational Church was built in 1873 at the corner of Monroe and Pine streets. Margaret C. Peck. *Around Herndon* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2004), 82.
- 45 Lula is probably Miss Lucy B. Castleman, a daughter of the school proprietor, also known as Miss Lou. Herndon *The News-Observer*, March 25, 1926, 1.
- 46 Virginia (Ginnie) Castleman and Ida Lee Castleman were daughters of the school proprietor. Herndon *The News-Observer*, March 25, 1926, 1.
- 47 This is probably the store operated by E. L. Robey at the corner of Station and Pine streets in Herndon. Peck, 28-29.
- 48 In the Dranesville District, Fairfax County, census taken on June 1, 1880 George Money was shown as a 20-year-old clerk in the household of W. J. Robey, a general merchant. Also in the household were Mr. Robey's wife, two sons, two daughters and a white female servant, Jennie Tillett, who was 21 years old.
- 49 In the census taken on June 1, 1880, 18-year-old Nora Kitchen was listed as living

in the Dranesville District household of her parents Charles (a house carpenter) and Harriet Kitchen, along with two younger sisters, Augusta, age 16, and Blenda [?], age 9.

50 Tilman Jeter, a black male servant aged 15 was enumerated as a farm laborer in the household of John H. Chichester when the census was taken on June 9, 1880.

51 On June 23, 1880, N. L. Chichester was listed as a six-month-old female (born in November 1879) in the household of R. H. Cockerill (age 62, white male farmer). Only two other persons were listed in that household. One was R. M Chichester, a white male aged 31 with no occupation. He was designated as son-in-law. The other was B. M. Chichester, a white male three years old who was described as "Nany son." [In the 1870 U. S. Population Census taken on August 24, R. H. Cockerille, Judge of Co. Court, was 53 years old. He was the head of a household which included Mary C. Row [Role?], a 57-year-old white housekeeper, Samuel W. White, a 57-year-old white farmer, two black farm hands, Frederic Brown (age 26) and Abraham Edwards (age 19), and three while Cockerille females: Maria L[?], age 19; Hattie L., age 16; and Mollie B., age 12. Maria was "at home" and the other two girls were "at school."] In the census taken on June 9, 1880, Nannie Chichester was shown as living in the household of John H. Chichester whose wife and six daughters were all included. She died and was buried at The Falls Church. The inscription on her tombstone reads as follows: "In memory of our little darling Nannie Pace Chichester who died at Mantua Aug. 27, 1887 aged 7 years | He shall cradle his lambs in his bosom." It would seem that her father was Richard Moncure Chichester, son of George and Mary Chichester, married Nannie Lee Cockerille, daughter of R. H. [?] and Martha Cockerille, on April 19, 1876. The bride was 25 and the groom was 26. The service was performed by Jno McGill [?] at Christ Church in Chantilly, Fairfax County, pursuant to a license issued on April 17, 1876, by F. D. Richardson, the clerk. Neither of the parties had been married previously. Nannie's age of 25 would be compatible with that of Maria L. who was 19 in the 1870 census. The groom's age is compatible with the 31-year-old son-in-law shown in the 1880 census.

52 Georgiana Chichester, sister of John H. Chichester. She was born circa 1842. Shown as age 8 in 1850 census and as age 24 when married in Alexandria on September 6, 1866 to James P. Machen. She died in March 1895.

53 Lucy's cousin, Caroline Machen, who was born in July 1867.

54 Allen Castleman, a son of the school proprietor, later served as the minister at The Falls Church. Herndon *The News-Observer*, March 25, 1926, 1.

55 Washington Terrett, a white male aged 22, was enumerated as Deputy County Treasurer in the household of John H. Chichester when the census was taken on June 9, 1880.

56 Fairfax Court House located in what is now the City of Fairfax.

57 In the village of Langley, Fairfax County, the census taken on June 15, 1880 enumerated Lewis Bonney, a white, single 50-year-old carpenter who had been born in Massachusetts was listed as a boarder in the household of William Whelan, a 44-year-old merchant.

- 58 *Idalia* was a novel written by a British “New Woman” writer under the pseudonym Ouida” (1839-1908) during the Victorian era. The copy in the Library of Congress was published in New York in 1878.



FAIRFAX

FIGHT WITH GEN. WADE HAMPTON'S BRIGADE REBEL CAVALRY.

Said to be a war time sketch, but it does not correctly represent the fight on the 17th of June, 1863, which was mainly on the left of the Corduroy road, shown in the picture, where the squadron of Scott's 226, armed with pistols and sabres only, met Hampton's Brigade face to face in its charges instead of exposing its flank to the enemy as shown in the picture. It is regretted that the time and means at the disposal of the makers of this book did not allow them to have a correct picture of the "affair" made that would have done justice to it and to the book.

The Story of a Cavalry Regiment, p. 74a, Smith, Thomas W., © 1897, Veterans Association of the Regiment, Chicago, IL.

Charge of the Gray Devils

By

William Page Johnson, II

Page Johnson is the elected Commissioner of the Revenue for the City of Fairfax. He is a graduate and current member of Board of Visitors of George Mason University. He is the author of Brothers and Cousins: Confederate Soldiers and Sailors of Fairfax County, Virginia and Off to War: The Virginia Volunteers in the War with Mexico. He is a past-president of the Historical Society of Fairfax County and a member of the board of Historic Fairfax City, Inc. Mr. Johnson is a fifth generation native of Fairfax, an eleventh generation Virginian and a direct lineal descendant of two signers of the Declaration of Independence – Thomas Nelson, Jr. and Carter Braxton.

In April 1995, an officer in a local heritage association from Jamestown, North Carolina contacted me. He was seeking information about the death and burial of a Confederate officer who was killed at the Battle of Fairfax Station on June 27, 1863. He went on to relate that he thought that the grave of Confederate Major John H. Whitaker of the 1st North Carolina Infantry had been desecrated. He was outraged that Major Whitaker's broken and discarded tombstone had been found dumped along side of Interstate 85 in North Carolina. I genuinely wanted to help him but I was completely ignorant of this event. I had never heard of the Battle of Fairfax Station, the death of Major Whitaker, or where he might be buried. Being an avid Civil War historian who had grown up in Fairfax, I was even a little doubtful that the gentleman from North Carolina knew what he was talking about. But I was determined to find out.

Within a few days of that first call, the gentleman from North Carolina called again to say that the mystery was solved. It seems that the great-nephew of Major John H. Whitaker, Whitmel M. Joyner of New Hill, North Carolina, had ordered a tombstone from the Veterans

Administration in 1995 to memorialize Whitaker's Confederate service and mark his grave.¹ Unfortunately, when the tombstone arrived it was damaged and Joyner refused shipment. The delivery truck driver then evidently had simply dumped the marker along the Interstate, where it was discovered by the North Carolina State Police. End of story? Yes, but not for me. Several questions still lingered. What was the Battle of Fairfax Station? Where was Major Whitaker buried?

The Beginning

On Saturday, June 27, 1863, a cavalry skirmish occurred in Fairfax at the start of the pivotal Gettysburg Campaign. This event, in a small way, influenced the outcome of that decisive battle. By comparison, it was insignificant and completely overshadowed by the larger action in Gettysburg. It was also a lopsided affair. For the Southern cavalymen involved it was but a momentary distraction, a footnote in the overall campaign. But for the Northern horsemen it was a character defining moment, an exclamation, an event of such singular significance the memory of which time failed to dim, even after 50 years.

Today, there are no markers to record this event and the very land does not yield any clues. Local historians do not revel in retelling this tale. Most, in fact, are not even aware of it.

Stuart's Ride

One of the more controversial aspects of the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, and a factor that may have contributed to the Confederate defeat, is what has come to be known as "Stuart's Ride" – the conspicuous absence of the better part of the Confederate cavalry from the battle. For eight days Confederate commander General Robert E. Lee was completely out of contact with his cavalry commander General James Ewell Brown "Jeb" Stuart.

By the spring of 1863, the Federal army lay opposite Fredericksburg, Virginia along the Rappahannock River. The Confederate army was positioned on the opposite bank. The Federal objective was the Confederate capital, Richmond, Virginia. Confederate commander,

General Robert E. Lee wanted to draw the Federal army away from this position, and, if possible, shift the theater of war to the north. Experience had taught him that any movement north, toward the Federal capital, would cause a similar movement in the Union army.

In early June, Lee began moving his army north. As expected, the Union army, under command of General Joseph Hooker, withdrew from Fredericksburg and, being unaware of Lee's intentions, formed a defensive front in Fairfax County guarding the approaches to Washington. Hooker established his headquarters at Fairfax Court House (now the City of Fairfax).

General Stuart, who had been massing his cavalry forces at Brandy Station, was heavily engaged there on June 9 with Union cavalry. Stuart then moved to support and screen a movement by General James Longstreet on the west side of the Blue Ridge into the Shenandoah Valley. Stuart, with five brigades, remained at the Ashby and Snickers gaps where there was significant fighting with Union cavalry June 17-21.

Stuart, in accordance with instructions from Lee, was to leave two brigades to screen the Confederate advance, and, if practical, move around Hooker's rear, harass him and delay his pursuit.² Lee hoped that by having his cavalry threaten the Union rear he could delay their crossing of the Potomac until he could capture Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. But Stuart's raid was prolonged to such an extent he did not arrive at Gettysburg until the battle was almost over. In his official report of the battle, Lee would later write:

In the absence of the cavalry, it was impossible to ascertain his intentions, but to deter him from advancing farther west, and intercepting our communication with Virginia, it was determined to concentrate the army east of the mountains. . . . The movements of the army preceding the battle of Gettysburg had been much embarrassed by the absence of the cavalry. . . . In exercise of the discretion given him. . . . General Stuart determined to pass around the rear of the Federal Army with three brigades. . . . He marched from Salem [now Marshall] on the night of June 24 intending to pass west of Centreville, but found the enemy's force so distributed as to render that route impracticable. Adhering to his original plan, he was forced

to make a wide detour through Buckland and Brentsville, and crossed the Occoquan at Wolf Run Shoals on the morning of the 27th. Continuing his march through Fairfax Court-House and Dranesville, he arrived at the Potomac, below the mouth of Seneca Creek, in the evening.³

By June 25 the Confederate infantry had crossed the Potomac into Maryland. In the predawn of that morning the Confederate cavalry under Stuart also began to move. Leaving the brigades of generals Beverly H. Robertson and William "Grumble" Jones, to hold the gaps, he proceeded southeast from Salem (now Marshall) with the remaining three brigades of generals Fitzhugh Lee, Wade Hampton and W. H. F. Lee, with the latter being under the temporary command of Colonel John R. Chambliss. Accompanying them were the 1st and 2nd Horse Artillery with six field pieces, and several ambulances. Altogether this force totaled approximately 5,000 men.

Stuart's objective was to pass between Washington and the main body of Hooker's army still in Fairfax. In moving behind the Union army, Stuart hoped to succeed by relying on stealth and speed. However, Stuart's progress was slowed because his column was too large. In addition, he needed to stop and graze his horses often. After two years of warfare, there was very little forage to be found in northern Virginia. He also encountered Federal troops in so many unexpected places that he had to alter his route.

Arriving at Buckland on June 25, Stuart found his intended route through Haymarket blocked by a large wagon train guarded by Union infantry. He was forced to extend his line of march 20 miles farther south through Prince William and Fairfax counties.

On the night of the June 26 Stuart camped in Prince William County between Brentsville and the Occoquan River. The next morning he crossed the Occoquan River at Wolf Run Shoals and headed toward Fairfax Station. Stuart sent Fitzhugh Lee's brigade to Burke Station with instructions to search for the enemy and any supplies and meet at Fairfax Court House by way of Annandale. Stuart reached Fairfax Station about 10:00 AM where he found several wagons of oats and mixed corn. They stopped and unbridled their horses to allow them to feed. An advance guard of approximately 15 to 20 men was sent ahead to Fairfax Court House.

While these movements were occurring, the Union had been trying to determine what was happening. They sent out regular cavalry patrols into Fairfax County and the surrounding countryside to gather intelligence on Confederate movements. On June 25 word finally reached Union army commander Joe Hooker that Lee, with his main army, had crossed the Potomac into Maryland and was headed to Pennsylvania. There was still uncertainty, however, as to where all of the Confederate forces were and concern for the vast amount of supplies left in Fairfax County by Hooker's army. The 11th New York Cavalry (aka. Scott's 900) was ordered to scout as far as Centreville for this purpose:

Headquarters Department of Washington,
June 27, 1863 – 2:40 P.M. (Received 4:30 P.M.)

Brigadier-General De Russy, Commanding, &c.,
Arlington House:

Five companies of the Scott's Nine Hundred Cavalry have been ordered to report to you as soon as possible. The major-general commanding [Heintzelman] directs that you order this cavalry to make the necessary reconnaissances in front of the works, and report your orders and the result of the reconnaissance's to these headquarters. . . .

Respectfully,
Court House Potter,
Assistant Adjutant-General⁴

Scott's 900

The 11th New York Cavalry was organized in the winter of 1861-1862 by Colonel James Barrett Swain (1820-1895) and was made up primarily of men from northern New York and New York City. A significant number of Irish, English and other European immigrants filled their ranks. They were known by the nickname "Scott's 900" in honor of Thomas Alexander Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, who was a friend of Swain. Swain's intention was to organize an elite regiment. The men all wore fancy blue uniforms with distinctive piping. They were well trained, but were equipped mainly with sabers and a few pistols.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861. }

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity.

JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

Source: *New York Times*, November 28, 1861, p. 5.



Colonel James Barrett Swain
11th New York Infantry, Scott's 900

Source: *The Story of a Cavalry Regiment* © 1897.

Each company used a different type of horse in order to distinguish one company from another. One company, for example, was given sorrels, another grays, and another bays and so on.

The regiment left New York on May 5, 1862 for Washington. They were attached to the Military District of Washington and the 22nd Army Corps. When they arrived they were stationed at the extreme northern end of 7th Street across from the Soldiers Home. Their camp was called Camp Relief, not because it offered any relief to the men, but after the wife of Colonel Swain, Relief Davis Swain. Within the camp was a huge parade ground that was encircled by an oval racetrack that was used for exercising the horses.

Throughout that summer, the regiment trained at Camp Relief and made raids on suspected Confederate recruiting areas in Maryland and Virginia. On their forays into Virginia, James H. Sherman, a native of New York who had moved to Dranesville before the war, befriended them. Sherman, who lived along Leesburg Pike, had remained loyal to the Union. He acted as a scout for the Union cavalry, often guiding Scott's 900 through the Fairfax County countryside.⁵

Many of the men of the Scott's 900 regiment were notorious for getting into serious trouble while in Washington:

Philip Wolcott, of 'Scott's 900,' and John Eiche, a citizen, were sent to the Guardhouse by the Provost Marshall Thursday; the first on the charge of stealing a horse, and the latter with receiving it. ⁶

A favorite pastime of many men in the regiment was the infamous Washington brothels:

CAPTURE OF ALL IN 'THE BANDBOX.' – Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, a general muss occurred among females at Madame Wolfe's, corner of Thirteenth and C streets, all about a soger [soldier] boy belonging to Scott's 900. The police were called upon by the neighbors, and Roundsman Tait, with officers Bigley and Parker entered the house and arrested all hands. Justice Clayton, before whom they were taken, fined Madam

Wolf \$10 for keeping a disorderly house. Ellen Woods, Emma Richards, Alice Jones, Nellie Scott, Kate Marshall and Kate Coleman were fined \$2.50 each for disorderly conduct. Kate Coleman having the funds, paid all the fines. The house formerly kept by the Madam was known as the 'Den,' but the house she has purchased recently is known as 'Bandbox No. 1.'⁷

Private William Dorrington was found guilty in a DC Criminal Court on January 25, 1864, of stealing the coronet from M. Trojsa, a musician. After Judge Olin rendered his verdict he was heard to reply:

I wish the exigencies of the service would demand that this regiment should be disbanded, or removed out of the District, as the courts have had more trouble with them than with the thieves and vagabonds of the city. I have never seen such a band of men congregated before in one regiment, and if they are not soon ordered away from here, I am afraid I will have to sentence the larger portion to the Albany Penitentiary.⁸

They were not all bad however. On July 29, 1862, the War Department issued General Order No. 91, which disbanded all regimental bands. The officers of the regiment agreed to contribute a percentage of their own pay to sustain what would now be a "volunteer" band.⁹ When Vicksburg fell on July 9, 1863, the Scott's 900 Volunteer Band helped the inhabitants of Georgetown celebrate:

THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG. – Demonstration in Georgetown. Last night the young men of Georgetown confiscated all the barrels and boxes they could lay hands on, and made a tremendous bonfire in honor of the surrender of Vicksburg. A large company of citizens, headed by the band of 'Scott's 900,' proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Admiral Porter and complimented her with a serenade.¹⁰

Scout to Fairfax

On Friday afternoon, June 26, 1863, Colonel Swain issued orders for a portion of his command to scout into Fairfax County. An 82-

man squadron, comprising companies B and C, left Camp Relief and headed into Virginia late in the afternoon. The squadron was under the command of 31-year-old Major Seth Pierre Remington.¹¹ Their objective was Centreville. They crossed the Potomac River at Georgetown and proceeded to Fairfax Court House by way of Columbia Pike to the Little River Turnpike. They arrived at Fairfax Court House about 10 PM and set up camp in the Court House yard. They cooked rations for the next day, posted guards and settled in for the night. The men did not sleep well however. Fairfax was bathed in the light of a full moon and the eerie, unsettling glow from hundreds of campfires left burning in the deserted camps of the Army of the Potomac, which had left the day before. Twenty-four-year-old Lieutenant George A. Dagwell of Co. C remembers:

First in one direction and then in another, a fire would flash up for a moment, as though some unseen hand had replenished it. Some of the lads thought it was powder that flared up as the fire reached it. To say the least it looked weird and uncanny in the darkness. . . in our imagination, we thought we could see persons flitting by and around some of these fires, but was it our imagination?¹²

The matter was reported to Major Remington who determined that it was probably some of the citizens of the town. The guard was instructed to keep a sharp eye on any fire that looked as if it was being disturbed. Most of the men did not get more than a couple of hours sleep that night.

On the morning of June 27, at the same time Confederate General Stuart was crossing Wolf Run Shoals to the south, Major Remington and his squadron were watering their horses in Accotink Creek just below the Court House before resuming their march to Centreville.

The Courthouse Yard Was Full of Johnnies

The New Yorkers arrived at Centreville about 9 AM and found the village nearly deserted except for a few hospital stores left by Hooker's army. Looking off in the direction of Fairfax Station, they saw mounted men moving in and out of the woods. Major Remington assumed these men to be some of Mosby's "Bushwhackers"—a term of derision given



Major Seth Pierpont Remington
11th New York Cavalry, *Scott's 900*

Source: *The Story of a Cavalry Regiment*, © 1897

to Confederate partisan ranger John S. Mosby and his men.¹³ After a short interval, they returned to Fairfax Court House the way they had come. When they reached the intersection of the Centreville Road and the Little River Turnpike (what are now routes 50 and 29 in the City of Fairfax) they were fired on from their left side of the road. Again it was assumed to be either more of Mosby's Bushwhackers or secesh citizens. None of the Union horsemen were hit, but the noise spooked one of the horses, causing its rider, Private Thomas Owens, to fall off. The horse proceeded to run off in the direction of Fairfax Court House. Private Thomas West Smith immediately took off after the riderless horse, which he overtook just as it entered the Fairfax Court House yard. On turning the corner the young trooper was stunned to see perhaps 20 to 30 Confederate soldiers. Or as he would later put it, "The courthouse yard was full of Johnnies!"^{14, 15}

The soldiers were Confederate cavalymen, the advance guard of Stuart's army scouting in advance of the main cavalry force. They were apparently taking a rest and engaging in some target practice directly in front of the Court House. They immediately swung their pistols onto a wide-eyed Private Smith and ordered him to surrender. Not wasting an instant, Smith wheeled his mount and spurred himself out of the yard and around the corner of the Court House with pistol balls flying around his ears. As he rode back he hollered for his comrades to come up. The rest of the squad came at a gallop and moved off the road (Main Street) south of the Court House hoping to flank their opponents. Once again, Major Remington assumed the unidentified riders were Mosby and his men.

In the meantime, the Confederate troopers had mounted and had drawn themselves up into a line of battle on top of the unfinished Manassas Gap Rail Road bed behind the Court House, waiting for the Federals to make a move. The Federals, who clearly outnumbered their opponents nearly 2 to 1, drew their pistols and sabers and charged. The Confederates immediately turned and fled down Chain Bridge Road in the direction of Fairfax Station. Thus began the running cavalry battle.

The Station is Black with Gray Devils

Chain Bridge Road (or the Fairfax Station Road as it was known)

was at that time “planked” or “corduroyed,” meaning that timbers had been cut and laid down in road corduroy-fashion to try and eliminate the problem of mud. This corduroy road had been laid nearly two years before by Union General John Pope’s army and was in very bad shape. Some of the logs were missing or, worse, sticking up out of the road at odd angles. This was then a very treacherous route on which to give chase. Private James Malone, a native of Ireland, was seen chasing one Confederate soldier and screaming, “Surrender, ye divil, or I’ll shoot the top ave the head ave ye.”¹⁶

During the flight, three of the Confederates were either killed or wounded and several captured. One rebel whose saddle broke was left sitting in the road. He attempted to flee on foot into the home of Robert T. Sisson, whose house stood on the west side of Chain Bridge Road where it intersects Zion Road. The Confederate was shot dead on the steps leading up to the house. Years later Robert Sisson’s son-in-law, John R. Kerns, would recall burying the bodies of several of the Scott’s 900 troopers on his father-in-law’s farm.¹⁷

Bugler Joseph Da Silva, a Portuguese native from the Island of Maderia, had chased a rebel whose horse had been killed, up a tree along the side of the road. He was seen standing under the tree trying to make the rebel prisoner surrender and come down, but because his English was so bad the unfortunate man was frozen with fear:

I shoote de dam head off, shoote de pop dead sickey, vamoose,
piyah, carajoe.¹⁸

As a token of surrender, the frightened rebel soldier threw down both of his pistols and his haversack yet did not come down because he thought Private Da Silva was crazy.

Meanwhile, the Union troopers continued their pursuit. They reached a clearing on the left side of the road on a hill above Fairfax Station. As Lieutenant George Dagwell caught up to the group, Private James White stated:

Lt. don’t go over that hill or ye are a goner. There is more than a thousand rebs beyant that hill. The station is black with the grey divels, and they have artillery wid them too.¹⁹



**Lt. George Albert Dagwell, Co. B
11th New York Cavalry, *Scott's 900***

Source: The Story of a Cavalry Regiment, © 1897

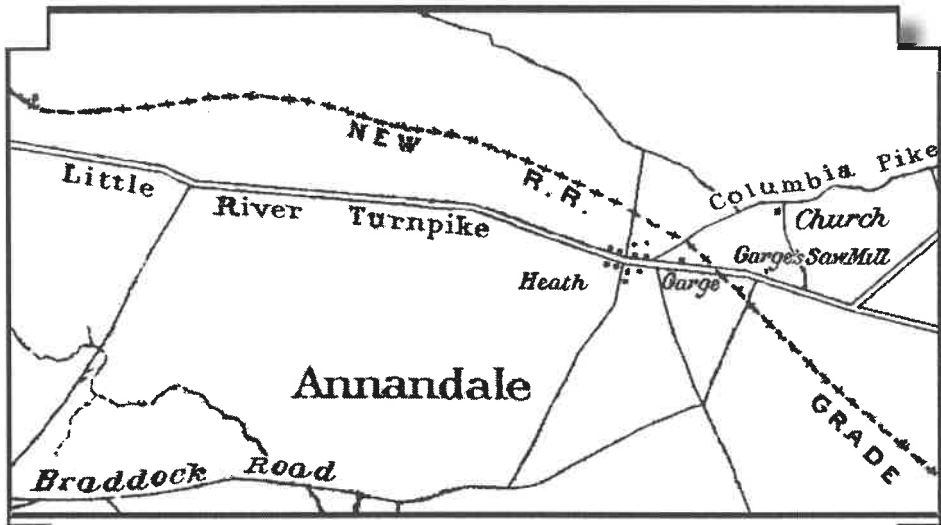
Looking down into the station they stared in disbelief at the horrifying sight of a column of nearly 3,000 Confederates filling the road and climbing the rise to meet them. The hapless men of Scott's 900 had run into two entire Confederate cavalry brigades.

The Union troopers knew, owing to the winded condition of their horses, that they could not hope to outrun these fresh enemy horses. So, rather than surrender, Major Remington reformed his ranks as best he could and, in an instant, less than 80 men charged into more than 3,000. The Union men initially drove the Confederates back. Confederate Major John H. Whitaker of the 1st North Carolina Cavalry was mortally wounded in this initial charge. However, the Confederates quickly regrouped, splitting and nearly encircling the much smaller Union force. Confusion reigned. Hundreds of pistols spewed a steady stream of lead into the air. Men and horses screamed as the deadly missiles struck them. Union Private Tom Ryan was pinned under his dying horse. Several horses were seen running across the clearing dragging their wounded riders, whose feet had been caught in the stirrups.

Realizing that the situation was hopeless, Major Remington ordered the remnant of his command to circle to the left and climb a small hill towards the rail road tracks in an attempt to cut their way out. In the confusion most of his men were unable to follow him and were captured. One Union trooper wrote years after the war, "[W]e were cut down, ridden down and shot down."²⁰ It was written at the time that "The fight, from beginning to end, was fierce. Its termination, from overwhelming disparity of numbers, was disastrous."²¹ The prisoners were rounded up and marched with the Confederate column to Fairfax Court House.

Surprised Again at Annandale

Major Remington and approximately 11 men escaped and made their way back to Washington by following the Orange & Alexandria Rail Road tracks back to Alexandria and the safety of Union lines. Most of the rest of his command were killed, wounded or captured. Those captured were unable to escape because they were either wounded or their horses had been killed. Individual soldiers managed to escape during the confusion and over the next several days made their way back



Adapted from U.S. Military Topographical Map, January 1, 1862.

to Washington.

One small group of seven or eight men, under the command of Lieutenant Dagwell, escaped by retreating back down Chain Bridge Road to Fairfax Court House. Along the way they managed to pick up five Confederate prisoners of their own. When they arrived at Fairfax Court House they found one of their number, Private Tom Noble, the Union soldier whose horse had bolted at the beginning of the fight. He was astride a broken down old mare appropriated from one of the barns in the town. He had harnessed her with rope and a feather pillow. In spite of the ordeal they had just been through, the Union soldiers had a good laugh at the site of him!

Dagwell's group then headed east on Little River Turnpike toward Washington. Arriving at Annandale, they stopped for a brief rest at the farm of Elijah Heath. The 150-acre Heath farm was located on the southwestern corner of Ravensworth Road and Little River Turnpike. Heath and his wife, Sarah Bray Johnson Heath, were both natives of Hunterdon, New Jersey, who had moved to Annandale in 1851.

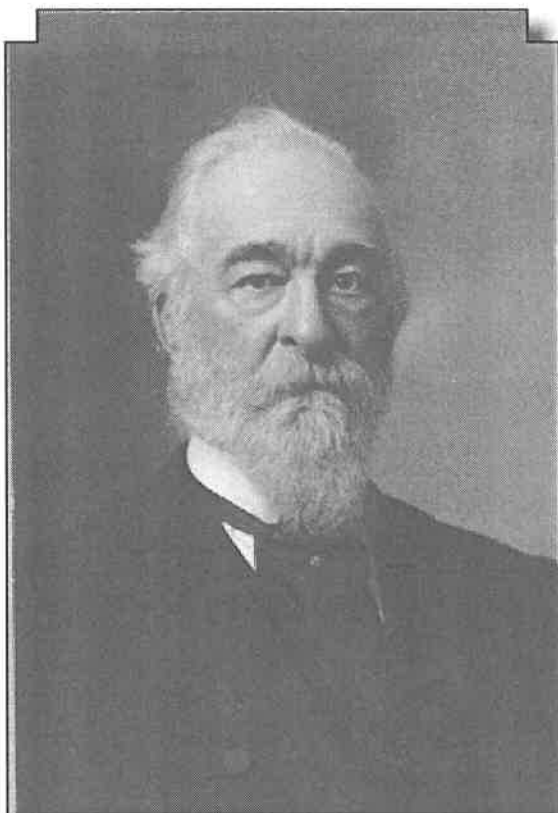
Also at the Heath farm that morning were Moses Sweetser, a Union Army sutler, from Lynn, Massachusetts, and his wife, Elizabeth Foster Sweetser. Sweetser maintained several large storehouses of dry goods and supplies at Fairfax Court House. These items he sold to Union

soldiers in the field. When the Union army left Fairfax to pursue Lee into Pennsylvania the loyal Union citizens of Fairfax Court House were left unprotected. Moses, a Union loyalist, loaded up his wife, young son and four or five wagonloads of his stock and headed for the safety of the Union lines inside Washington. The Sweetsters were traveling with a small party of Union Commissary clerks and quartermasters who had ventured out from Washington to secure the huge amount of supplies left by the advancing Union army. As Dagwell approached Annandale, he passed several of these Commissary clerks who were intent on traveling on to Fairfax Court House. Dagwell urged the group to turn back, warning them of the large enemy presence in the area. The clerks ignored his warnings and continued on to Fairfax, where they were later captured.

No sooner had Dagwell's party arrived at Annandale than they were surprised by yet another Confederate cavalry force approaching from the east on Columbia Pike. This was the brigade of Fitzhugh Lee. In accordance with orders from General Stuart, Fitz Lee and his brigade had been scouting in the vicinity of Burke and were now moving east on the Little River Turnpike to rejoin Stuart at Fairfax Court House. The Union line of retreat back to Washington was effectively blocked.

As the Confederates approached, Dagwell and his men took refuge in the Heath's large barn. While Heath and his wife hid in a log pigsty, Sweetser and several of his clerks hid in the Heath house. Dagwell and his men, who were armed only with pistols, engaged in a brief but futile skirmish with Fitz Lee's cavalry. During the exchange Dagwell was wounded in the neck. After several minutes the Federals quickly surrendered. The Confederate prisoners captured by Dagwell in the earlier engagement were repatriated. The Confederates also rounded up Sweetser and his party, and the Heath family as well. Mrs. Sweetser pleaded directly with Fitz Lee for the release of her husband, who had been crippled in a carriage accident in 1861:

... he [is] unable even if he were willing to do so, (he is lame), to do injury to the Confederate government. She was joined by a minister, who related the part taken by Mr. Sweetser in defending Miss Ford, arrested by the Federal troops as a spy. ^{22, 23, 24}



Moses Sweetser (1823-1903)

Date Unknown

**Courtesy: Lynn Historical Society
Lynn, MA**

After hearing this, Fitz Lee, who undoubtedly knew the Fords, released the Sweetser's. A gold watch taken from him was returned. He then wrote the following pass in one of Moses Sweetser's own account books:

This is to certify that Moses Sweetser is turned loose to go home and behave himself. It is done on account of his defense of a harmless lady.

June 27, 1863 Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee ²⁵

Unfortunately, Sweetser's wagons, which contained shirts, boots, straw hats, shoes, chickens, tobacco, cigars, preserves and butter, etc., did not fair as well. The Confederates quickly rifled the contents. What could not be carried away was then burned. Fortunately, they did not discover the \$3,500 one of his clerks had hidden in the Heaths' house.²⁶ However, Mr. Sweetser's loss in goods was estimated at \$4,000. Fitz Lee resumed his march, with prisoners in tow, to join Stuart at Fairfax Court House.

Stuart at Fairfax Court House

After the skirmish, Stuart's cavalry collected the wounded Federal prisoners and resumed their march to Fairfax Court House. Lieutenant Theodore Garnett, aide de camp to Stuart, was among the first Confederates to enter the village. As he did so he stopped a frightened lady driving a wagon:

It was with great difficulty that I convinced her that the troops she saw approaching were her friends and that she was again in Confederate lines. Her joy at our presence was evinced afterward by many acts of kindness and hospitality.²⁷

Garnett vividly describes the occupation of Fairfax:

Riding on into the town a scene soon presented itself which begs description. Mynheer Moses Sweitzer [*sic*] was 'an Israelite indeed,' but a sutler in whom there was much guile. He was perhaps as widely known as General Hooker himself, and certainly 'kept a better hotel,' though he reckoned without

his host on this particular occasion. Moses had two large storehouses in Fairfax Court-House filled with the good things of this world. There was a general stock of dry goods and groceries, embracing a plentiful supply of knick-knacks and notions. There were such luxuries as pickled oysters, sardines and crackers, canned fruits, ginger-cakes by the barrel, shoes, socks, hats, gloves and clothing of every kind. Imagine two brigades of Confederate cavalry turned out in such pasture. The houses were crowded with scores of laughing, yelling, singing, squeezing, pushing and hungry troopers who rapidly placed this stock where it would do the most good.

General Stuart sat on his horse in the middle of the street enjoying the scene as much as any of those who were actively engaged. One of his staff handed him a pair of new white gloves – which I think he put on – and offered him a box of cigars, which he did not accept, as he was never known to use tobacco in any form. He enjoyed a box of dried figs, however, and drank some lemonade prepared for him by the hands of some of his fair friends. But soon the bugle sounded, the men remounted and our march for Maryland was resumed. General Fitz Lee's brigade, which had made a detour, passing by Annandale returned to the main body, and we pushed on briskly. The column presented a very ludicrous appearance – viewed from the rear – as they [descended] the slope just beyond Fairfax Court-House. Here and there were spotted about in each regiment men who had discarded their own worn-out felt hats and replaced them with new straw ones from Moses Sweitzers [*sic*] stock in trade. . . .²⁸

Corporal Edward Prioleau Henderson of Co. B, 2nd South Carolina Cavalry remembered when leaving Fairfax Court House:

Some of the men [were] dressed in broadcloth suits and beaver hats, others with straw hats, new top-boots and buckskin gauntlets. Everything a Yankee Sutler wagon contained was duly appropriated.²⁹

Among the Confederate troops in Fairfax that afternoon was Sergeant Charlie Ford, a member of Stuart's Horse Artillery. Charlie was a native of Fairfax Court House and the brother of Antonia Ford. He probably

spent time with his mother and father at home.

Stuart's cavalry occupied Fairfax Court House just long enough to help themselves to Sweetser's storehouses. Most of the wounded Federals were left at Fairfax Court House. The rest remained prisoners and were marched north with their captors for nearly two days. After the cavalry forded the Potomac, a few of the prisoners escaped under cover of darkness by taking the towpath of the C&O Canal down to Georgetown. At some point Stuart realized that the captured men and supplies were slowing his progress. The remaining prisoners were paroled between Brookville and Cookesville, Maryland, on Monday morning, June 29.³⁰

Aftermath

It is believed that the mortally wounded Major John H. Whitaker was transferred by rail to a Confederate hospital in Warrenton where he died two days later on June 29, 1863. Presumably, his body was buried in the Warrenton Cemetery although his actual burial site is unknown. His great-nephew, Whitmel Joyner, did receive another memorial tombstone from the Veterans Administration. Joyner placed the stone in the Old Trinity Episcopal Church Cemetery, Scotland Neck, North Carolina where John's wife, Mary E. Whitaker, is buried.³¹

Four Union soldiers, Private Henry Sommers, Private Edward Hill and Private Thomas McMahon, were also killed in action; Private Henry Kearney would die several days later at Camp Relief of wounds received. Twenty-one Union soldiers and an undetermined number of Confederates were wounded. Forty-six Union soldiers were captured. In total, only 17 men of Scott's 900 returned to their camp in Washington that night. On June 30, three days after the skirmish, it was reported in the *Alexandria Gazette*:

Thus far, 30 of 'Scott's 900,' who went out on Friday night and had the engagement on Saturday, have come in, leaving to be accounted for about 48. With Major Remington, Captain Campbell was the only officer that returned — the three Lieutenants being still out.³²

In his official report of the action, Colonel Swain identifies the

Confederates first encountered at Fairfax Court House as members of the 6th Virginia Cavalry.³³ This is an error as the 6th Virginia was assigned to Jones's Brigade, which was left guarding Snickers Gap. Not long after this disaster, Swain was relieved from duty and Scott's 900 was sent to New Orleans, Louisiana, where they remained until the end of the war.

Years after the war an unknown Confederate major wrote of the episode in an unidentified Southern magazine:

I think that without exception the most gallant charge, and the most desperate resistance that we ever met from the Federal cavalry was at Fairfax, June, 1863 . . . Our squadron in advance . . . had just reached the Court House when they were attacked with drawn sabers by a squadron of Federal cavalry mounted on magnificent gray horses, which chased them from the Court House, driving them pell-mell back upon the main body. . . . The Federals, though outnumbered ten to one, fought until every man of them was ridden down, shot down, or cut down; none escaped. We ever afterwards spoke of this affair as the 'Charge of the Gray Devils.'³⁴

This small skirmish undoubtedly did contribute to the delay in arrival of the Confederate cavalry at Gettysburg and, ultimately, in the Confederate defeat in that pivotal battle.

Appendix: Charge of the Gray Devils – Participants, Strengths, Casualties, and Biography

Participants, 27 June 1863, Charge of the Gray Devils

Union

11th New York Cavalry - *Scott's Nine Hundred*

Co A - NYC, Tarrytown and Tompkinsville

Co B - NYC

Co C - NYC, Utica, Tompkinsville and Binghamton

Co D - Canton, Colton, Pitcairn, Potsdam and Ogdensburg

Co E - NYC, Southampton, Bridgehampton, Quogue, Tompkinsville and Coram

Co F - NYC, Fulton, Lisle and Brooklyn

Co G - NYC, Troy, Lisle and Williamsburgh, and Newark, NJ

Co H - NYC, Brooklyn, Champlain and Watertown

Co I - NYC, Essex and St. Lawrence Counties

Co K - NYC, Auburn, Union Springs, Springport, Ausable Forks, Jay and Seneca Falls

Co L - NYC, Buffalo, Canton, Lewis and Westport

Co M - Buffalo, Canton, Fowler and Gouverneur

Confederate

Hampton's Brigade - Brig. General Wade Hampton;

1st North Carolina Cavalry - Col. Laurence S. Baker

1st South Carolina Cavalry - Col. John L. Black

2nd South Carolina Cavalry - Col. Matthew C. Butler

Cobb's (Georgia) Legion - Col. Pierce B. L. Young

Jeff Davis (Mississippi) Legion - Col. Joseph F. Waring

Phillips' (Georgia) Legion - Lt. Col. Jefferson C. Phillips

Fitz Lee's Brigade- Brig. General W. Fitzhugh Lee

1st Virginia Cavalry - Col. James H. Drake

2nd Virginia Cavalry - Col. Thomas T. Munford

3rd Virginia Cavalry - Col. Thomas H. Owen

4th Virginia Cavalry - Col. William Carter Wickham

1st Maryland Battalion - Maj. Harry Gilmore; Maj. Ridgely Brown

W. H. F. Lee's Brigade- Colonel John R. Chambliss, Jr.

2nd North Carolina Cavalry - Lt. Col. William Payne

9th Virginia Cavalry - Col. Richard L. T. Beale

10th Virginia Cavalry - Col. J. Lucius Davis

13th Virginia Cavalry - Capt. Benjamin F. Winfield

Robertson's Brigade- Brig. General Beverly H. Robertson
 4th North Carolina Cavalry - Col. Dennis D. Ferebee
 5th North Carolina Cavalry - Col. Peter G. Evans

Jones's Brigade- Brig. General William E. Jones
 6th Virginia Cavalry - Maj. Cabel E. Flourney
 7th Virginia Cavalry - Lt. Col. Thomas Marshall
 11th Virginia Cavalry - Col. Lunsford L. Lomax

Stuart's Horse Artillery- Major Robert F. Beckham
 Breathed's (Virginia) Battery- Capt. James Breathed
 Chew's (Virginia) Battery- Capt. R. Preston Chew
 Griffin's (Maryland) Battery- Capt. William H. Griffin
 Hart's (South Carolina) Battery- Capt. James F. Hart
 McGregor's (Virginia) Battery- Capt. William M. McGregor
 Moorman's (Virginia) Battery- Capt. Marcellus M. Moorman

Jenkins' Brigade (on detached service) - Brig. General Albert G. Jenkins
 14th Virginia Cavalry- Maj. Benjamin F. Eakle
 16th Virginia Cavalry- Col. Milton J. Ferguson
 17th Virginia Cavalry- Col. William H. French
 34th Virginia Battalion- Lt. Col. Vincent A. Witcher
 36th Virginia Battalion- Capt. Cornelius T. Smith
 Jackson's (Virginia) Battery- Capt. Thomas E. Jackson

Imboden's Brigade (on detached service) - Brig. General John D. Imboden
 18th Virginia Cavalry- Col. George W. Imboden
 62nd Virginia Infantry, Mounted- Col. George H. Smith
 Virginia Partisan Rangers- Capt. John H. McNeill
 Virginia (Staunton) Battery- Capt. John H. McClanahan

Approximate Strengths

<u>Union</u>			
Cos. B & C 11 th NY Cavalry	4 Officers and 78 Men	=	82
<u>Confederate</u> ³⁵			
Hampton's Brigade	178 Officers and 2,032 Men	=	2,210
Fitz Lee's Brigade	108 Officers and 1,224 Men	=	1,332
W.H.F. Lee's Brigade	90 Officers and 1,439 Men	=	1,429
Jones' Brigade	Unknown		
Robertson's Brigade	67 Officers and 1, 068 Men	=	1,135
Jenkins' Brigade	Unknown		

Casualties

Confederate

Killed

Major John H. Whitaker, Co. A, 1st NC Cavalry, killed in action.

Wounded

Unknown.

Captured

Unknown.

Union

Killed

Saddler Henry Sommers, Co. C, killed in action.

Pvt. Edward Hill, Co. B, killed in action (shot in the head).

Pvt. Thomas McMahon, Co. C, killed in action.

Pvt. Henry Kearney, Co. C, died July 4, 1863 of saber wound received at Fairfax.

Wounded

1st Lt. George Albert Dagwell, Co. C, wounded and captured.

Sgt. Junius Beebe, Co. B, wounded (foot) and captured.

Sgt. George Rork, Co. C, wounded and captured.

Sgt. John Marsden, Co. C, wounded and captured.

Sgt. Henry O. Morris, Co. B, wounded.

Sgt. Richard Ross, Co. B, wounded and captured.

Commissary Sgt. James Geary, Co. B, wounded.

Commissary Sgt. Joseph A. Smith, Co. C, wounded and captured.

Cpl. James S. McDonald, Co. C, wounded and captured.

Pvt. Albert Gutbrod, Co. B, wounded and captured (shot in the chest).

Pvt. Henry Bishop (alias William Carter), Co. C, wounded and captured.

Pvt. Frederick Clink, Co. B, wounded.

Pvt. Evan Evans, Co. C, wounded and captured.

Pvt. James Mount, Co. C, wounded and captured.

Pvt. Henry L. Smith, Co. C, wounded and captured.

Captured

1st Lt. Albert B. Holmes, Co. B, captured.

2nd Lt. Augustus B. Hazleton, Co. B, captured.

Sgt. Myron Cook, Co. B, captured.

Sgt. John Kerwick, Co. C, captured.

Cpl. Alexander Glumer, Co. B, captured.

Pvt. Joseph Burke, Co. C, captured.

Pvt. Thomas Clark, Co. C, captured.
 Pvt. Patrick Dalton, Co. C, captured.
 Pvt. John Fogarty, Co. B, captured.
 Pvt. James Kane, Co. C, captured.
 Pvt. James Magee, Co. B, captured.
 Pvt. Michael Malone, Co. C, captured.
 Pvt. Thomas Noble, Co. C, captured.
 Pvt. James Orser, Co. C, captured.
 Pvt. Joseph Silva, Co. C, captured.
 Pvt. Thomas Schultz, Co. B, captured.
 Pvt. James Schurman, Co. C, captured.
 Pvt. James Smith, Co. C, captured.
 Pvt. William W. Smith, Co. C, captured.
 Pvt. Thomas Shelton, Co. C, captured.
 Pvt. John S. Walsh, Co. C, captured.
 Pvt. James White, Co. C, captured.

Biography

Junius Beebe (1837-1914) b. 10/28/1837 S. Wilbraham, Hampden Co., MA; son of Marcus and Maria A. (Walker) Beebe; res. Wilbraham, Hampden Co., MA, occ. Plow Maker (1860); Enl. as a Pvt., Co. B, 11th New York Cavalry 02/08/1862; prom. Sgt., 04/01/1862; ded. (foot) 06/27/1863 at Fairfax Station, VA; discharged on account of disability 12/25/1863 at Camp Relief, Washington, DC; m. Susan Moulton, date unknown; postwar res. Hampden, Hampden Co., MA, occ. Carpenter (1880); carpenter (1910); d. 1914. No children.

Joseph H. Burke Enl. as a Pvt., Co. C, 11th New York Cavalry 07/06/1863, age of 21; Prom. to Cpl. 12/02/1864; prom. to Sgt. on 02/01/1865; mustered out 06/12/1865 in Memphis, TN. NFR.

William Carter aka Henry Bishop Enl. as a Pvt., Co. C, 11th New York Cavalry 06/16/1863, age 25; mustered out 09/30/1865 Memphis, TN.

Thomas Clark Enl. as a Pvt., Co. C, 11th New York Cavalry 03/12/1862, age 21; captured 06/27/1863 at Fairfax Station, VA; reenlisted 03/29/1864; mustered out 09/30/1865 in Memphis, TN; Pension App. #-1172881; Cert. #-1088624, filed 01/03/1896 from NY.

Frederick Clink Enl. as a Pvt., Co. B, 11th New York Cavalry 02/05/1862, age 22; wded. 06/27/1863 Fairfax Station, VA; reenlisted 02/11/1864; deserted 03/12/1864, Washington, DC.

Myron Cook Enl. as a Pvt., Co. B, 11th New York Cavalry 02/08/1862, age 35; captured 06/27/1863 at Fairfax Station, VA; reenlisted 02/12/1864; prom. Sgt. on 02/17/1864; trans. 07/21/1865 from Co. B to Co. D; mustered out 09/30/1865 in Memphis, TN.

George Albert Dagwell (1841-1906) b. 08/30/1841, Utica, Onedia Co., NY; son of Herbert & Aruilla (Tallman) Dagwell; m. Harriet I. Wade date unknown; Enl. 2nd

Lt., Co. C, 11th New York Cavalry 12/09/1861; prom. to 1st Lt. 11/01/1862; prom. Capt. 06/17/1864; discharged April 6, 1865; postwar res. Chicago, Cook Co., IL, occ. Painter (1870), Sherman, Grayson Co., TX, occ. Carriage Maker (1880); d. 03/09/1906; bur. New Forest Cem., Utica, NY. Known children: Minnie L. Dagwell b. 1869; Son George A. Dagwell, Jr., b. 1877.

Patrick Dalton Enl. as a Pvt., Co. C, 11th New York Cavalry 01/22/1862, age 40; Died of disease 12/01/1864 in Baton Rouge, LA; bur. Baton Rouge National Cemetery, Baton Rouge, LA.

Joseph Da Silva (1838-1905) b. 06/04/1838, Maderia Island, Portugal; son of Antone Da Silva; m. Ellen Carney 12/15/1861; enl. as a Musician, Company Band, 70th New York Infantry; 04/17/1861; discharged 07/23/1862; enl. as a Pvt., Co. C, 11th New York Cavalry 09/17/1862; deserted Camp Relief, Washington, DC; 08/26/1863; postwar res. of Brooklyn, Kings Co., NY, occ. Shoemaker (1870); Cook in Hotel (1880). Known children: Joseph, Jr. b. 1862; John Henry b. 1870; Sarah Helina b. 1873; Walter b. 1878; Emma Blanche b. 1880.

Evan Evans Enl. as a Pvt. 01/08/1862, age 19; wded. and captured 06/27/1863 at Fairfax Station, VA; reenlisted in 02/03/1864; Died of disease 11/29/1864.

John Fogarty Enl. as a Pvt., Co. B, 11th New York Cavalry 08/04/1862, age 21; mustered out 05/28/1865 in Memphis, TN; Pension App. #-853819, Cert. #-597531, filed 00/05/1890, filed from NY.

James Geary Enl. as a Pvt., Co. B, 11th New York Cavalry, 08/11/1862, age 24; prom Cpl. Date unknown, prom. Comm. Sgt. date unknown; mustered out 06/12/1865, Memphis, TN.

Alexander Glumer Enl. as a Pvt., Co. B, 11th New York Cavalry 12/19/1861, age of 26; captured 06/27/1863 Fairfax Station, VA; reenlisted 01/02/1864; prom. to Cpl. 02/17/1864; mustered out 09/30/1865 in Memphis, TN; Pension App. #-459683, No Cert. #, filed 09/13/1889, filed from NY. NFR.

Albert J. Gutbrod (1843-1914) b. Germany; Naturalized American 1861; enl. as a Pvt., Co. B, 11th New York Cavalry 01/03/1862, age 19; captured 06/27/1863 at Fairfax Station, VA; reenlisted 01/04/1864; transfered to Co. D 07/21/1865; mustered out 09/30/1865 in Memphis, TN; m. Louisa A. c. 1891; postwar res. Union, Union Co., Oregon, occ. Farmer (1880)(1910); Pension App. #-219405, Cert. #-148748, filed 05/16/1876; Widow's Pension App. #1037183, Cert. #815958 filed 11/17/1914, both filed from Oregon. Known children: George A. (b. 1892); Adam (b. 1894).

Augustus B. Hazleton enl. as a Pvt., Co. G, 11th New York Cavalry 11/27/1861, age 24; prom. Regtl. Sgt. Major on 11/27/1861; prom. 2nd Lt. 04/09/1862; trans. to Co. B, 04/11/1864; prom. 1st Lt. 02/18/1865. Also served Co. E, 12th US Inf. and Co. E, 30th US Inf.; Pension App. #-1317122; Cert. #-1105602, filed 08/26/1904; filed from IL.

Elijah Heath b. May 17, 1805, Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, NJ; m. Sarah (Bray) Johnson, a widow, May 30, 1833; moved to Annandale, Fairfax Co. 1851; Sold their Annandale farm in 1865, and returned to New Jersey;? Sarah died January 26, 1867; Elijah died 1870; Known children John B. Heath (b. 1840).

Albert B. Holmes b. 1841 IL, son of William H. & Mary Holmes; Enl. as a 2nd Lt.,

Co. D, 11th New York Cavalry 01/07/1862; prom to 1st Lt. 08/05/1862; on detached service to Co. B; trans. Co. B 03/01/1864; discharged 08/02/1864; m. Abbie B., c. 1864; 1870 res. Bloomington, McLean Co., IL, age 29, occ. Printer; Pension App. #-268726; Cert. #-178984, filed 02/24/1879; 1880 res. Bloomington, McLean Co., IL, age 39, occ. Printer; Widow's App. #-686095; Cert. #-474840, filed 11/09/1898; both filed from IL.

James Kain Enl. as a Pvt. Co. C, 11th New York Cavalry 01/21/1862, age of 23; reenlisted 01/25/1864; mustered out 09/30/1865 in Memphis, TN; m. Margaret, date unknown (1868?); 1870 res. New York City, NY, age 30, occ. Laborer; Pension App. #-465959; Cert. #-642379, filed 11/27/1892, filed from NY; Widow's App. #-1009936; Cert. #-767781, filed 06/21/1913; filed from NE. Known children William b. 1868, Marsella b. 1869.

Henry Kearney enl. as Pvt., Co. E, 11th New York Cavalry 03/30/1862, age 21; wdd. 06/27/1863 at Fairfax Station, VA; d. of wnds. 07/04/1863 in Camp Relief, Washington, DC.

John Kerwick b. Ireland; enl. as a Pvt., Co. C, 11th New York Cavalry 12/19/1861, age 22; prom. to Cpl. 02/16/1861; prom. to Sgt. 06/12/1863; captured 06/27/1863 at Annandale, VA; detailed as Wagon Master on 09/23/1864; prom. to Wagon Master of Cavalry Division on 09/23/1864; mustered out on 12/29/1864 in New Orleans, LA; postwar res. Worcester, Worcester Co., MA, occ. Policeman (1880); m. Catherine, date unknown; Pension App. #-225453; Cert. #-254194, filed 09/15/1876; Widow's App. #-808164; Cert. #-577698, filed 06/08/1924; both filed from MA. Known children: Mary (b. 1868); John (b. 1870); Edward (b. 1872); Richard (b. 1874).

James Magee Enl. as a Pvt., Co. B, 11th New York Cavalry on 12/28/1861, age 20; prom. to Cpl. date unknown; reenlisted 01/02/1864; mustered out 09/30/1865 in Memphis, TN. NFR.

Michael Malone Enl. as a Pvt., Co. C, 11th New York Cavalry 07/07/1862, age 22; captured 06/27/1863 at Fairfax Station, VA; deserted 10/08/1863 Great Falls, MD. NFR.

John Marsden (1844-1913) b. 06/05/1844, New Hartford, New York; son of Thomas B. and Jeanette (Robb) Marsden; enl. as a Pvt., Co. C, 11th New York Infantry 01/15/1862, age 18; prom. to Cpl. 02/15/1863; prom. to Sgt. 02/23/1864; mustered out 07/18/1865 in Baton Rouge, LA; m. Martha Cross 1873, Westerly, RI; postwar res. Utica, Oneida Co., NY, occ. Cotton Mill Worker (1870); Slasher in Cotton Mill (1880); Contractor (1910); d. 12/25/1913, New York City, NY; Pension App. #-417801, Cert. #-234912, filed 03/02/1881; Widow's Pension App. #1030616, Cert. #-784676, filed 07/02/1914. mbr. McQuade Post G.A.R.; mbr. Oriental Lodge A.F. & A.M.; mbr. Schuyler Lodge Odd Fellows; Known children: Arthur B. (b. 1876); Blanche E. (b. 1877); John H. (b. 1879); Herbert C. (b. 1881); Raymond R. (b. 1884); Ralph L. (b. 1888).³⁶

James S. McDonald m. Alice R., date unknown; Pension App. #-1369584, Cert. #-1142836, filed 01/02/1908; Widow's Pension App. #-930017, Cert. #699159, filed 11/05/1909.

- Thomas McMahon** (1843-1863) Enl. as a Pvt., Co. C, 11th New York Cavalry 02/03/1862; KIA at Fairfax Station, VA 06/27/1863.
- Henry O. Morris** (1840-?) Enl. as a Cpl., Co. B, 11th New York Cavalry, 12/26/1861 at New York; prom. to Sgt. date unknown; reenlisted 01/02/1864; transferred 07/21/1865 from Co. B to Co. D; discharged 09/30/1865 in Memphis, TN; m. Elizabeth, date unknown; Widow's Pension filed 04/25/1902 App. #770789, Cert. #557182.
- James F. Mount** b. 02/1841, CT; Enl. as a Saddler, Co. C, 11th New York Cavalry 01/17/1862, age 21; wded. and captured 06/27/1863 at Fairfax Station, VA; mustered out 01/18/1865 Baton Rouge, LA; 1870 res. New Haven, CT, employed as an Harness Maker, age 30; m. Annie R., date unknown; 1880 res. San Diego, Duval Co., TX., occ. Saddler, age 38; 1900 res. Duval Co., TX, occ. Justice of the Peace, age 59; Pension App. #-1110817, Cert. #-1024836, filed 05/01/1892; Widow's Pension App. #-731269, Cert. #512541, filed 12/13/1900; both filed from Texas. No known children.
- Thomas Noble** Enl. as a Pvt., Co. C, 11th New York Cavalry 01/09/1862, age 19; captured 06/27/1863 at Annandale, VA; lost at sea 12/22/1864 off Florida.
- James Orser** Enl. as a Pvt., Co. C, 11th New York Cavalry 08/13/1862, age 19; captured 06/27/1863 at Fairfax Station, VA; mustered out 06/12/1865 in Memphis, TN; Pension App. #-1137257, filed 11/09/1895, filed from NJ; No Cert. NFR.
- Seth Pierrepont Remington** (1834-1880) b. 02/19/1834, Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., NY; son of Seth W. & Maria (Pickering) Remington; m. Clara Bascom Sackrider 01/08/1861, Canton, St. Lawrence Co., NY; Enl. Captain, Co. D, 11th New York Cavalry, 03/31/1862; prom. Major, 09/27/1862; discharged 03/11/1865; b. postwar res. Canton, St. Lawrence Co., NY, occ. Editor *St. Lawrence Plain Dealer* (1870); d. 02/18/1880, Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., NY; bur. Evergreen Cem., Canton, NY; Widow Pension App. #-559127 (Clara B. Levis). Known children: Frederic S. Remington, b. 1861 – Famous artist and sculptor.
- George Rork** (1835-?) Enl. as a Pvt., Co. C, 11th New York Cavalry 07/11/1862; prom. to Cpl. 08/07/1862; prom. to Sgt. Major 03/24/1865; discharged 06/12/1865, Memphis, TN; Pension App. #591840, Cert. #239306. NFR.
- Richard Ross** m. Elizabeth, date unknown; Pension App. #-616639, Cert. #-793569, filed 07/15/1887; Widow's Pension App. #745531, filed 07/22/1901.
- James Schureman** b. 1817; m. Mary Winter; enl. Pvt. Co. C, 11th New York Cavalry 09/17/1862; captured at Fairfax Station 06/27/1863; lost at sea 12/22/1864 off Florida; Widow's Pension App. #93576, Cert. #81092 filed 05/15/1865, by Mary W. Schureman. Known children: Samuel (b. 1846), Catherine (b. 1851).
- Thomas Shelton** Widow's Pension App. #-424788, Cert. #-281524, filed 06/06/1891 from MI.
- Henry Sommers** (1840-1863) Enl. as a Pvt., Co. C, 11th New York Cavalry at Washington, DC, age 22; KIA 06/27/1863 at Fairfax Station, VA.
- Henry L. Smith** m. Charlotte J., date unknown; Enl. 12/11/1863, age 42; wded. and captured 06/27/1863 at Fairfax Station, VA; discharged 09/30/1865 Memphis, TN; Pension App. #-626067, Cert. #-461543, filed 10/15/1887, from CT; Widow's Pension App. #-673097, Cert. #-551276, filed 11/18/1898, from NY.

Joseph A. Smith b. 05/1841, NJ; Enl. as a Pvt., Co. C. 08/16/1862, age 21; prom. to Comm. Sgt. date unknown; reduced to ranks date unknown; prom Sgt. 11/27/1864; prom. 1st Sgt. 02/01/1865; mustered out Company C, 11th Cavalry Regiment New York on 06/12/1865 in Memphis, TN; In 1870 res. Orange, Essex Co., NJ, employed as a Dealer in Meat; In 1880, res. Bloomfield, Essex Co., NJ, employed as a Bookkeeper; In 1900, he was employed as a bookkeeper in a Livery Stable in Bloomfield, Essex Co., NJ; Pension App. #-1314048, Cert. #-1083008, filed 04/13/1904, NJ; Widow's Pension App. #-905981, Cert. #-726217, filed 05/13/1911, NJ, Mary A. Smith. Known children Olive (b. 1882) Gertrude H. (b. 1885) and Beach E. (b.1888).

William W. Smith m. Laura M., date unknown; Pension App. #-121959, Cert. #-97725, filed 02/04/1867; Widow's Pension App. #-293055, Cert. #-19880, filed 03/16/1881; Minor's Pension App. #-314598, Cert. #211828, filed 04/15/1884, all from NY.

James Barrett Swain (1820-1895) b. 07/30/1820, New York City, NY; Private Secretary to Senator Henry Clay 1838-1839; learned the printing business from Horace Greeley; author of *Life and Speeches of Henry Clay* (1842) and *A Military History of New York State* (3 vols., 1861-1865); Editor of the *Hudson River Chronicle*, Sing Sing, NY 1843-1849 and again 1876-1885; City Editor of the *New York Tribune* in 1850, of the *New York Times* in 1851-1852; Editor of the *American Agriculturist* in 1852; political contributor to the *New York Times* in 1853-1859, and its Washington correspondent 1860-1861; m. Relief Davis; enl. as Colonel 11th New York Cavalry 11/1861; discharged 02/12/1864. postwar res. Ossing, Westchester Co., NY, occ. Editor; Pension App. #-408812, Cert. #-413555, filed 07/16/1880; d. 05/27/1895; bur. Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, NY; Widow's Pension App. #617932, Cert. #442710, filed 07/17/1895, both filed from NY. Known children: Chellis D. (b. 1843); James B. (b. 1855); Joseph (b. 1848); William E. (b. 1850).³⁷

Moses Sweetser (1823-1903) b. 03/24/1823, Lynn, Essex Co., MA; son of Moses M. and Mary B. Sweetser; Moses m. Elizabeth Dean Foster of Andover, MA 08/02/1847. They had three children: Moses Foster, (1848-1897); Frank D. *Dean?* (1856-1861); and Mary Elizabeth (1859-1862). In 1850 Moses was operating a Clothing Store in Newburyport, MA. In 1860 he was employed as a Cigar Manufacturer and resided in Jersey City, New Jersey. During the Civil War he lived in Washington, DC and worked as a Sutler supplying goods to the Union Army. While in Washington, two of the three Sweetser children were killed in similar accidents. In 1861, Frank Sweetser was struck and killed by a wagon. In 1862, Mary Elizabeth Sweetser was run over by a horse and died. Surviving son, Moses Foster Sweetser, was also struck and severely injured in a separate carriage accident that same year. In 1868, Moses established Sweetser Oil Company with a refinery in Glasgow, Kentucky. He was still living in Washington, DC in 1870 working as a "speculator." In 1880, he and his wife were living in Parkersburg, West Virginia and still engaged in the oil business. Sometime after 1880, Standard Oil Company absorbed his business. He returned to Lynn, Massachusetts around 1900. He died there 03/05/1903, aged 80, and was interred in the Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Massachusetts.

James White "*Whitey*" Enl. as a Pvt., Co. C, 11th New York Cavalry 06/13/1862, age 21; captured 06/27/1863 at Annandale, VA; deserted 08/01/1863 at Camp Relief, Washington, DC.

John Henry Whitaker b. 06/19/1827, Halifax Co., NC; son of Spear and Elizabeth Whitaker; Spear Whitaker was a wealthy lawyer and planter, who served as Attorney General of North Carolina 1842-1846; grad. Univ. North Carolina 1847; m. Mary Eliza Anthony (1832-1909), 06/17/1851; enl. as Capt., Co. B, 1st North Carolina Cavalry 05/16/1861; prom. to Major 07/12/1862; mortally wded. 06/27/1863 at Fairfax Station, VA; Died of wounds on 06/29/1863 in Warrenton, VA. Bur. location unknown; memorial Marker Old Trinity Episcopal Churchyard, Scotland Neck, NC. Known children: Rebecca E. (b. 1852); Mattie A. (1854-1864); Mary E. (1856-1862); Henrietta J. (b. 1858); Bettie (1860-1863); West (1862-1863).

Endnotes

- 1 The Veterans Administration (VA) will, upon written request, provide a marker for any veteran having served in the armed forces—including Confederate veterans. These are the familiar marble markers which can be seen in national cemeteries throughout this country. In addition to the marker, the VA will arrange for private transport of the marker anywhere, all at no cost.
- 2 U. S. War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, DC, 1889), Series I, Volume 27, Part III, 913 and 923. [Hereinafter referred to as *OR*.] Communication from R. E. Lee to J. E. B. Stuart, June 23, 1863.
- 3 *OR*, I, 27, II, 316 and 321.
- 4 *OR*, I, 27, I, 359.
- 5 *New York Times*, 22 July 1883, 10.
- 6 *Evening Star*, March 28, 1863, p. 3, c. 1, Washington, DC
- 7 *Evening Star*, June 15, 1863, p. 3, c. 1, Washington, DC
- 8 *Evening Star*, January 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 5, Washington, DC.
- 9 The Story of a Cavalry Regiment, Smith, Thomas West, ©1897, Veterans Association of the Regiment, Chicago, IL.
- 10 *Evening Star*, July 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 6, Washington, DC.
- 11 Father of the famous western artist/sculptor Frederic Remington.
- 12 Thomas West Smith, *The Story of a Cavalry Regiment* (Chicago, IL: Veterans Association of the Regiment, 1897).
- 13 The Confederate Partisan Ranger, John S. Mosby had, by this time, developed quite a fearsome reputation in the area and to nearly every Union soldier and unidentified horsemen in Fairfax County was probably a Mosby Bushwhacker
- 14 Smith, 77.
- 15 Johnny was an abbreviation of Johnny Reb, Union slang for a Confederate soldier. Conversely, Confederate used Billy Yank as slang for a Union soldier.
- 16 Smith, 79.
- 17 Deposition of John R. Kerns, Southern Claims Commission.
- 18 Smith, 79.
- 19 *Ibid.*, 80.
- 20 *Ibid.*, 84.
- 21 *New York Times*, 28 June 1863, 1.
- 22 *Alexandria Gazette*, 29 June 1863, 4.
- 23 *Alexandria Gazette*, 30 June 1863, 3.
- 24 Moses Sweetser wrote a letter to the editor of the *Evening Star* newspaper in Washington, DC, regarding arrest and treatment of Antonia Ford who had recently been arrested and for her alleged part in the capture of Union Brigadier General Edwin Stoughton by Col. John S. Mosby. The letter was published 18 March 1863, page 2: "THE CASE OF MISS FORD Fairfax Court House, March 18th, 1863- Editor Star: I am sorry to see by the papers of

late dates that several correspondents had taken such unwarranted liberties in aspersing the character of a young lady of this town, in connection with General Stoughton. Miss Antoinette Ford is a young lady of refinement, education and great modesty, and I believe as pure and chaste as the 'morning sunbeams,' and universally respected by all. Her father, E.R. Ford, was one of the first merchants in this county, of unblemished character of honest, promptness and gentlemanly deportment, and all will testify to what I have said: and he has educated his daughter in the best manner. His mansion has been the headquarters of Gens. McDowell, McClellan, Pope and others. I do not say but she was a Confederate and secessionist, and her sympathies were with her people, going as most of them do, with her State, instead of the nation; but the esteem patriotism – their State pride, associations &c. lead them to believe it religiously. But I wish to refute the base slanders upon a defenseless female, now incarcerated in our national prison. I have not to apology to make for Gen. Stoughton. He is able to vindicate himself. Many think he was remiss in his duty. The ugliest innuendo against our Provost Marshall, Lieut. L.L. Conner, [Lawrence L. O'Conner] needs no refutation, as all who know him know it to be a base calumny and unjust accusation. He has conducted himself in a gentlemanly, dignified and patriotic manner. I am a Union man from the North, connected with the army, and have taken particular pains to investigate this matter, and my own personal knowledge, compels me to write the above vindication of truth. Yours, &c., MOSES SWEETSER”

25 *Alexandria Gazette*, 30 June 1863, 3.

26 Ibid.

27 Theodore S. Garnett, “Theodore Garnett Recalls Cavalry Service with General Stuart, June 16-28, 1863” in *The Gettysburg Magazine* 20:48. Originally published in *Philadelphia Weekly Times*, 8 February 1879.

28 Garnett, 49.

29 Edward Prioleau Henderson, *Autobiography of Arab* (Charleston, SC: Charleston Library Society, 1901).

30 *Alexandria Gazette*, 30 June 1863, 1.

31 John Whitaker's death was one of a series of tragedies that befell the Whitaker family during the war. Between 1862 and 1864 four of the six Whitaker children died, only two living to adulthood.

32 *Alexandria Gazette*, 30 June 1863, 4.

33 *OR*, I, 27, I, 1037-1038.

34 Smith, 84.

35 *OR*, I, 27, II, 27.

36 *Utica Observer Dispatch*, 26 December 1913, Obituary.

37 James Grant Wilson and John Fiske, editors, *Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography*, six volumes (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1887-1889).

Time Capsules in Fairfax County

By
Jeanne Niccolls

Jeanne Niccolls is Collections Manager for the Fairfax County Park Authority. She has written articles for several previous editions of the Yearbook. Her current topic, time capsules, was done, "In fond memory of Edith Sprouse, who enjoyed researching those quirky little subjects that can be so revealing of human nature."

What inspires people to mark their names on buildings? Long before the era of graffiti and spray paint, Cornelia Lee etched her name and the date "1803" on a pane of window glass at Sully, W. S. Keyes inscribed his name and date "WS Keyes Aug[ust] [19]23" in the concrete footing of his house in Herndon and Samuel Millard stenciled his name and "Route 1, Vienna, Va." on the underside of a sheet of tin roofing covering an early twentieth-century corn house in Great Falls. Over 100 Union soldiers housed at Blenheim left their signatures, drawings and poetry on the walls during their occupation of Fairfax Court House in 1862-63.

Like these inscriptions, time capsules are also a way of leaving a mark for future generations to discover. Though the impetus is similar, time capsules require more forethought as to the contents, the type of capsule and its placement. Typically, they are placed by an organized group of people such as schools, churches, local governments, clubs and civic organizations—but individuals can also compile and place their own capsule. Generally they commemorate special events, celebrations and milestones in the life of an individual or family, a structure, community or organization.

A time capsule is defined as "a container used to store for posterity a selection of objects thought to be representative of life at a particular time."¹ Often the reason why specific contents were chosen is clear: these are materials that the people filling the time capsule think will interest future generations or provide them with a glimpse of the past. Other items may hold some personal significance for the people selecting

the contents or for future generations of family members. By their choice of objects they think will interest others, the individuals filling the time capsules reveal something of their own values and sense of history. It is for those of us who reopen them to decipher the meaning behind their selection of objects and other materials.

The concept of preserving objects for posterity is not new. What has been deemed the first modern time capsule, the "Century Safe" was created in 1876 for the United States Centennial in Philadelphia. Opened in 1976 by President Gerald Ford, it contained some autographs and photographs.² The term "time capsule" was first coined by George Edward Pendary, publicity director of Westinghouse, for one the company buried at the 1939 World's Fair in New York.³ More recently the American bicentennial and the millennium sparked public interest in the compiling and burial of time capsules.

The Walney Time Capsule

On December 18, 1980, during the renovation of Walney, a circa 1780 stone house in western Fairfax County, an unusual time capsule was found in one of the walls.⁴ Well-protected by a small wooden box, the capsule was actually a tin spice container that once held dry mustard.⁵ Carefully packed inside the tin were the contents: an old postage stamp, a pen nib, three coins, Confederate currency and two small slabs of wood with handwritten notations in pencil. Why these particular objects were selected for the contents, aside from their small size, remains something of a mystery.

Most interestingly, however, the last two items provide a brief history of the house, its owners, and architectural dates and changes, along with genealogical information about James P. Machen and his family. Thus the materials inside this time capsule were indeed of great importance to present-day historians curious about the past history of Walney and the people who lived there over 100 years before the capsule was unearthed.

That the Machen time capsule predates the Centennial Celebration by a year is intriguing. Did he know of other nineteenth-century time capsules or was he independently demonstrating his own historical awareness? Even more curious, and further evidence of his sense of history and interest in leaving time capsules for future generations to discover, are the three small slabs of wood left buried under a window

ledge at Walney. (See transcriptions.)

In 1949 workmen remodeling “the old stone house” came across some blocks of wood with writing on them. The owner, David Lawrence,⁶ sent photographs of the slabs⁷ to his former Princeton classmate, Arthur W. Machen, III, a nephew of James P. Machen. One piece describes the location of the original farmhouse built by Coleman Brown, close to what is today Walney Visitor Center.⁸ He indicates that the house was built in 1875⁹ “in consequence of the destruction of his former dwelling by fire, Dec. 30, 1874,” thereby suggesting a motivation for the multiple time capsules Machen left for others to find years later. Having lost his home in a disastrous fire, he may have hoped to leave more lasting evidence of his presence in this one. In the light of the devastating natural and man-made disasters in the early years of the twenty-first century, the impetus behind the notion of time capsules and the opportunity to leave something lasting for future generations to discover becomes even more meaningful.

The Walney Time Capsule and Contents

Handmade wood box, fastened together with square-cut machine made nails and containing a small tin canister.

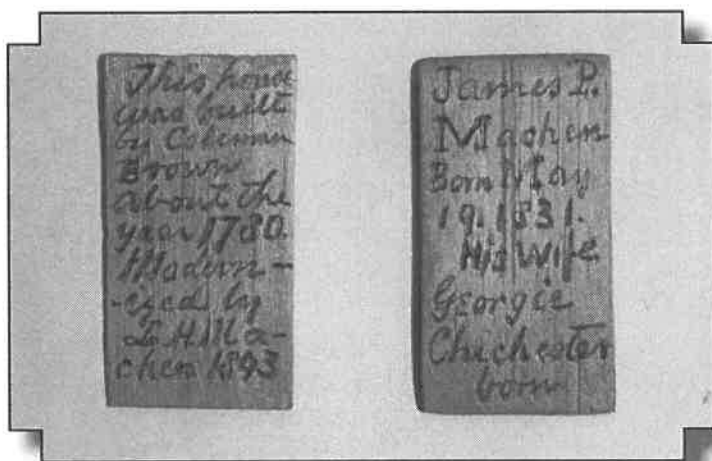
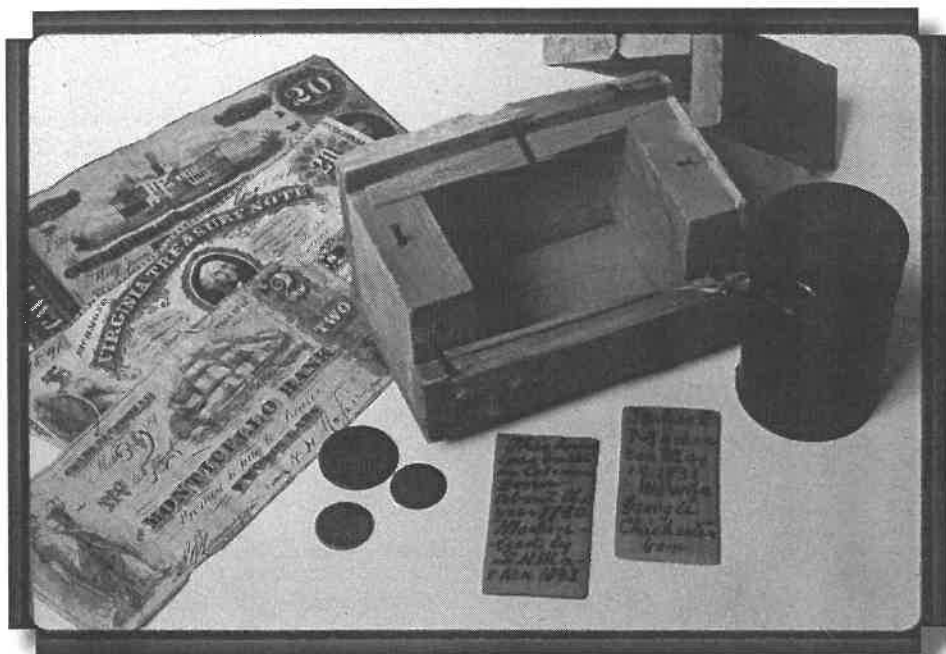
Cylindrical tin canister with tin lid, black paper label with gold lettering: “Canby, Gilpin & Co. MUSTARD, Standard Strength. Wholesale Druggists. Dealers in Paints, Oils, window Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &C. Corner of Lombard & Light Streets, Baltimore.” This tin contained the other time capsule contents.

Piece of copper sheeting with “James P. Machen 1875” in dot lettering; used as a band to encircle several other items inside the canister.¹⁰

Twenty-dollar Virginia Treasury note, dated August 1, 1861. Engraving of George Washington. Printed in Richmond, Virginia.

Twenty-dollar Confederate States of America note, February 17, 1864. Engravings of statehouse and unidentified portrait. Printed in Colombia, South Carolina.

Two-dollar Monticello Bank note, May 1, 1861. Engravings of sailing



Walney Time Capsule. FCPA

vessel and woman with sword and scales. Printed in Richmond, Virginia.

Small slab of wood inscribed in pencil "This house was built by Coleman Brown¹¹ about the year 1780. Modernized by L.H. Machen¹² 1843. Back building added by Ja[me]s P. Machen¹³ 1875. Frame house burned Dec[ember] 30 1874."

Small slab of wood inscribed in pencil "James P. Machen Born May 19, 1831. His wife Georgie Chichester born Oct. 4, 1841. Children Caroline born July 16 – 1867 Lewis Henry July 10 1871".

Copper one-cent piece dated 1847. Liberty Head engraving with 13 stars, "United States of America" and a wreath of leaves.

Dull metal one-cent piece dated 1857. Engraved with a soaring eagle and "United States of America."

Bronze Indian head one-cent piece dated 1875. Engraved "United States of America."

Bronze metal pen point marked "R. Bell Alexa. Va #22".

U. S. two-cent postage stamp with an engraving of George Washington. "J. P. M. Aug 4 1874" is written in ink over face of stamp.

U. S. two-cent postage stamp with an engraved profile, possibly Jefferson.

The time capsule is exhibited at Walney Visitor Center in Ellanor C. Lawrence Park.

Wood Slabs from Walney Window Ledge

SLAB I

This house was built by Jas. P. Machen in 1875 in consequence of the destruction of his former dwelling by fire, Dec. 30, 1874. Said dwelling (frame) being ten yards southeast of the old part of this.

The names of Mason at work here is John Simpson, [and?] Corbin Thompson. Carpenter [is?] Arthur Thompson, Assistant – Wm.

Thompson. Thompsons, all brothers.

SLAB II, SIDE A

This year, 1875, R.H. Cockerille the conservative candidate for the House of Delegates was defeated by Nathan W. Pierson, a Republican. Although the conservatives have a clear majority of from two to three hundred in the County - Judge Cockerille's private character is unexceptionable and his defeat is largely owing to the fact that his political course whilst in the Legislature for the past two years, has been in opposition to the spirit of the age. He

SLAB II, SIDE B

Is not in accord with the people on the subject of Free Schools, Local government or Taxation of real estate for the improvement of County roads.

Moral. Let not politicians be too confident voters will not be driven against their clear conviction of right.

SLAB III, SIDE A

November 22, 1875

This day Danl Mc[Carty] Chichester (first cousin of my wife) is here on a [visit?] with his family consisting of his wife Agnes Moncure and daughter Mary and four sons: Harvey, Danl Jno, Conway, & Frank. Their grandfather Richard H L Moncure is Presiding Justice of the

SLAB III, SIDE B

Va Court of appeals – Famed for his purity of private & [words missing] for legal ability. Nov 27 - Mack & his family left this morning.

Twentieth-Century Time Capsules in Fairfax County

Cornerstone Time Capsule, Vienna Presbyterian Church

The Presbyterian Church of Vienna, Virginia, dedicated and placed a time capsule in the cornerstone of the building on June 21, 1959. Its contents consist of 24 items, including church and dedication memorabilia, dedication day local newspapers, 1959 coins, and the names of church-affiliated individuals and government officers.¹⁴

CONTENTS OF THE CORNERSTONE VIENNA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 21 June 1959

1. 75th Anniversary Book.
2. 1958 Church Directory
3. Memorial Gift Booklet.
4. Loyalty Campaign Booklet.
5. Church Bulletins, 7 June, 14 June, 21 June 1959.
6. Picture postcard, old Church, (in color).
7. Correspondence card, with picture of Church.
8. The Program of our Church, (1959) (3 pages).
9. New Pledge Card.
10. Proposed budget for 1959 (yellow sheet).
11. Arms of the Church ("Our Church Serves You").
12. Fact sheet for canvassers.
13. Loyalty campaign letter of 11 June 1959, (signed by Corse).
14. "How Much Should I Give" (green sheet), w/table.
15. Invitation to Dedication w/hospitality card.
16. List of churches and ministers in Vienna-Oakton Ministerial Assoc.
17. Special booklet, 4" x 11", prepared for cornerstone.
 - a. History of Church page 1
 - b. Pastors, 1874-1959 page 2
 - c. Membership, 1959 page 3-14
 - d. Church Officers page 15
 - e. Members, Vienna-Oakton Ministerial Association page 16
 - f. Officers of the United States Government page 17
 - g. Officers of Town and State page 18
18. Holy Bible, donated by Mrs. Horace C. Lukens.
19. Dedication Program.
20. Copy of the "Fairfax Herald," 19 June 1959.
21. Copy of the "Providence Journal," 19 June 1959.
22. Copy of "The Standard," 19 June 1959.
23. Copy of "The Sun Echo," 19 June 1959.
24. 1959 coins from U.S. Mint in Philadelphia, (50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 05¢, 01¢).

Fairfax County Bicentennial Capsule

Fairfax County assembled county documents, pamphlets about the county's historic landmarks, the 1977 county budget, demographic and economic data about the county and two miniature bottles of Virginia Gentleman bourbon, along with greetings to the governing body of Fairfax County in the year 2076, and placed them in a time capsule to commemorate the 1976 Bicentennial. Many of the documents were typed on acid-free paper and the capsule was sent it to Richmond to be filled with an inert gas to prevent deterioration before it was buried in a ceremony at the old Fairfax County Courthouse. Just to the right of the entrance, a carved stone plaque inserted into the brick floor of the portico designates the spot. It reads:

Beneath this plaque lies the
Fairfax County Time Capsule
To Be Opened
June 29, 2076,
The Tricentennial of the
Commonwealth of Virginia.
Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, 1976

A bronze medallion with the Fairfax County seal is embedded into the stone next to these words. The capsule is scheduled to be opened in 2076.¹⁵

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Time Capsule

Located at the Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center in McLean, this time capsule was buried on June 14, 1994, in a capsule dedication ceremony marking the close of the FHWA centennial year. Rodney E. Slater, FHWA Administrator remarked:

If we cannot know the future, we can at least help the future to know us better . . . In selecting items, therefore, for the capsule we have tried to pick items that reflect what we are today, and how we came to this moment in history.

The contents include "technical and scientific items, centennial materials, photos and maps, plus brochures, letters, and memos that

reflect our concerns here in the 1990s—everything from highway openings and the Northridge earthquake to sensitivity and sexual harassment issues, as well as workplace diversity.” A quartz boulder was placed on top the burial spot to mark the location of the capsule, scheduled to be re-opened in 2093.¹⁶

Sully Message in a Bottle

During a study of the 1801 stone dairy building at Sully Historic Site in 1998, a Pepsi bottle was found in an interior wall where the opening for a door had been covered up. Inside was a message written in ink on lined yellow paper:

This doorway stoned up Sept. 30th 1971 by Ralph Cockrill. Work done by + paid for by The Sully Foundation. (J. Watt Trustee) Foreman R. Moyers. Architect consultant Walter Macomber. Jas Watt.

This is another fascinating example of workmen leaving their mark on a building.

Vienna Centennial Time Capsule

A 50-year time capsule was buried at the Vienna Caboose as part of the town’s 100th anniversary celebration in 1990. Scheduled to be opened in the year 2040, its contents include copies of two books by Mayo Stuntz. The capsule was reportedly placed in a child’s burial vault and buried by John Jackson.¹⁷

Westmore Elementary School Time Capsule

At Westmore Elementary in Fairfax City, “. . . a time capsule was buried on Westmore’s 35th anniversary in 1988, and will be opened in the twenty-first century.” The capsule was opened at the closing of the school party in 2000.¹⁸

Many resources exist today for organizations and individuals wishing to place a time capsule. Materials and entire time capsule kits in a range of shapes and preservation quality materials can be purchased through a number of Internet sites. The International Time Capsule Society is a source of information about time capsules and maintains a registry of

known time capsules worldwide.

Thanks are due to Paula Elsey, Mayo Stuntz, and especially Suzanne Levy, Brian Conley and Anita Ramos for generously sharing their knowledge of our county's time capsules. The author welcomes additional information about other time capsules placed in Fairfax County.

Endnotes

- 1 1989 Oxford English Dictionary definition in “What is a Time Capsule?” International Time Capsule Society, Oglethorpe University Web site, 1.
- 2 James A. Fussell, “Capsule Mania is a Sign of the Times,” Knight Ridder Newspapers, December 8, 1999, Detroit Free Press Web site, 3.
- 3 What is a Time Capsule? International Time Capsule Society, Oglethorpe University Web site, 2.
- 4 Based on its location and information inside the time capsule itself, it seems clear that it was placed in the wall in 1875 between the earlier original structure and an addition newly constructed by James P. Machen.
- 5 In choosing a spice tin for his time capsule, Machen (perhaps unconsciously) was using the type of airtight container recommended by vendors today to protect the contents from moisture. Copper sheet and tinplate were commonly used materials in nineteenth-century time capsules, but their soft solder seals sometimes trapped moisture inside, damaging the contents inside. “Time Capsules”, CCI: Preserving My Heritage, CCI Web site, 1.
- 6 Ellanor C. Lawrence purchased Walney in 1935. Upon her death, she deeded the property to her husband, David Lawrence, a former editor of *US News and World Report*. When the estate came to the Fairfax County Park Authority in 1971, it became a park that was named in her memory.
- 7 Photographs of part of the two slabs are in the Fairfax County Park Authority Archives Collection, but the whereabouts of the slabs are unknown.
- 8 Letter from David Lawrence to Arthur W. Machen III, December 16, 1949.
- 9 Actually in 1875 he added on to the older part of the house built by Coleman Brown circa 1760.
- 10 Another related object in the Fairfax County Park Authority Collections was found near the Walney dairy structure by some Boy Scouts in 1993. It is a piece of copper sheeting with the words “Built for JP Machen Sr By IG Franc Mason & Wilson Thompson Carpenters 1881” on it. Like the piece inside the time capsule, the letters and numbers were probably formed by tapping a series of nail holes into the soft metal.
- 11 Coleman Brown owned the estate that became present-day Ellanor C. Lawrence Park from 1782-1830. Among the structures he built were the small stone house (now the Walney Visitor Center), a large stone barn across the road, and a frame farmhouse. In addition to farming, he was a member of Frying Pan Church and served his community as a surveyor of the Leesburg Road, a Gentleman Overseer of the Poor, trustee of the town of Centreville and trustee of the Centreville Academy. Elizabeth Brown Pryor, *Walney: Two Centuries of a Northern Virginia Plantation* (Fairfax, Virginia: Fairfax County Office of Comprehensive Planning, July 1984).
- 12 Lewis Henry Machen purchased the property from the Brown estate in 1842. Because of his position as Clerk of the U. S. Senate, he spent most of his time in

Washington, DC, and was not able to permanently join his family in Centreville until his retirement in 1859. It was during his tenure that the property was named "Walney". Elizabeth Brown Pryor, *Walney: Two Centuries of a Northern Virginia Plantation* (Fairfax, Virginia: Fairfax County Office of Comprehensive Planning, July 1984).

- 13 James P. Machen worked the land he inherited along with his brother and sister from his father, becoming a first class farmer and revitalizing the farm following the Civil War. He served as a county surveyor and in the Confederate Army. Elizabeth Brown Pryor, *Walney: Two Centuries of a Northern Virginia Plantation* (Fairfax, Virginia: Fairfax County Office of Comprehensive Planning, July 1984).
- 14 The Presbyterian Church, Vienna, Virginia 90th Anniversary 1874-1964, 11.
- 15 "Time Capsule for Future Eyes Only", *Alexandria Gazette*, February 23, 1977; "Miniatures of Bourbon, Budget, Sealed in Fairfax Time Capsule", *The Washington Post*, Section IV-G, February 23, 1977; E-mail from Suzanne S. Levy (Virginiana Room Librarian, Fairfax County Public Library) to author, July 31, 2004.
- 16 "Time Capsule Caps Centennial Celebrations", Public Roads On-Line, Autumn 1994, Federal Highway Administration Web site.
- 17 E-mail from Suzanne S. Levy to author, July 31, 2004.
- 18 Nan Netherton, *Fairfax, Virginia, A City Traveling Through Time* (Fairfax, VA: History of the City of Fairfax Round Table, 1997), 137; e-mail from Suzanne S. Levy, July 31, 2004; e-mail from Sandra Rathbun (Circuit Court Archivist, Fairfax County Circuit Court Archives), August 10, 2004.

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ISBN 978-0-9779389-0-2

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